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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XXI NO 252 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

CITY MILLOWNERS PULL UP MODY

Out Of The Gloaming.

Mr H V. Tulpule, the President of Poona D. L. Board, in presenting an address to the Governor spoke eulogistically of his regime. He must for he was given free board and lodging—not at Government House, but, better still, as His Majesty's guest at Yeravda

* * * *

In these days of economic depression and general offensive against Congressmen it is not an honour to be despised and Mr. Tulpule was grateful. The Government, graciously enough, have not yet prohibited D.L.B.'s from presenting addresses through ex-convicts

* * * *

If he had asked for a job, then there might have been some difficulty, out the Minister for Local Self-Government discreetly absented himself and Mr. S. T. Kambli deputised for him. We are assured that even Sir Rustom Vakil would have accepted an address from an ex-convict, if he was given one. But he wasn't.

* * * *

The President rose to the occasion, for he said: "It is mainly during these five years that the signs of life in the whole of India became visible..." They were more visible in this Presidency, and most in the city of Bombay, on the Azad Maidan thanks to Hotson!

* * * *

The Rural Ulift Scheme was not forgotten and Mr. Tulpule kindly said that Sir Frederick, having had no time all these four-and-a-half years,—perhaps because he was looking after the comforts of Mr. Tulpule at Yeravda or Visapur,—he had only now launched his scheme! Very neat isn't it?

* * * *

"As soon as your Excellency's Government got breathing time from the very arduous work entailed by the political movement and economical (sic) distress, Your Excellency has launched a most beneficial scheme for the uplift of rural India," shyly hinted Mr. Tulpule.

* * * *

Sir Frederick as usual made very many constructive suggestions—one of them was to raise the Local Fund Cess since their neighbours had increased it by 50 to 100 per cent. Just the thing to appeal to the distressed and harassed cultivators!

* * * *

Friend Jayaker and Churchill came to grips over the W. P. at the J.P.C. and they went at each other hammer and tongs. Though the match was inconclusive, M.R.J. won on a few points, thanks to his sporting instinct which impelled him to make a "sporting offer."

* * * *

Poor Churchill was cornered when he was told that when the Assembly and Governor-General agreed, they were never overruled by the Grand Moghul at Whitehall! Of course, he did not know that they hardly ever agree.

* * * *

Sir Samuel disclosed a state secret, without bringing himself under the Official Secrets Act. He said that the late Jam Saheb not only realised that the Viceroy was right in snubbing him into silence but "thought it in the circumstances a very good ruling!"

* * * *

That shows the adaptability of our Indian Princes and their innate courtesy. Any other Indian Prince would do the same—poor fellows they can't help otherwise they would have to go on a walking tour in the Himalayas.

* * * *

They were speeding in a taxi towards the theatre.

"I wish you hadn't made me dress up. I—er—" he began.

"Nonsense, dear," she replied, "you look nice in your dress clothes."

"I wish I hadn't, all the same."

"I never saw such a man."

"All the same, I think we ought to turn back."

"Are you crazy? We're ten minutes late already."

"All the same—"

"What's the idea?"

"Well, I've just remembered that I left the tickets in my brown suit."

No Truck With Pro-Lancashire Manoeuvres

Warn Him Against More British Preference

Will Not Be Party To Reduction Of Duty On Manchester Piecegoods

"CHRONICLE SPECIAL

With the return of the Lancashire Delegation to Bombay, textile talks have taken a dramatic and piquant turn.

The split between Mody and Kasturbhai groups seems to be almost complete.

Mr. Mody's pro-Lancashire manoeuvres have drawn a spirited protest from a formidable group of the City Textile interests who have addressed a letter to him warning him against committing the Bombay Millowners' Association to a policy of reduction of duty on Lancashire goods.

With the arrival of the Lancashire Delegation by the Punjab Mail, textile talks have taken a dramatic and piquant turn.

Mr. Mody ever since his return to Bombay has been frequently consulting the Millowners' Committee and canvassing opinion for the Pro-Lancashire gesture of reducing duty from 25 to 20 per cent.

MODY'S VIEWS

Despite the protest of the Kasturbhai group Mr. Mody is out on his goodwill mission and feels not only that Lancashire friendship is important to Bombay to push Indian textiles in Colonial market but fears the jettisoning Lancashire will have grave political and textile repurcussions on India.

This bogey of Lancashire antipathy does not frighten the Kasturbhai group who feel that Lancashire is nowhere in the picture, since she starts bargaining with nothing to offer. They, on the other hand, fear that any possible advantage accruing from the Indo-Japanese Agreement will be frittered away in 5 per cent extra Lancashire preference and will prove fatal to Indian Textile interests.

SPLIT COMPLETE

The rift between the Mody and Kasturbhai groups seems to be complete, since Mr. Khaitan and Kasturbhai who came to Bombay at the invitation of Mr. Mody have not been invited for the Bombay Millowners' parleys with the British delegation.

Whatever may be Mr. Mody's view and the views of his Committee, indications are not wanting to show that Bombay is against any Pro-Lancashire gesture. Months back Sheth Mathuradas Vissanji as Vice-President of the Indian Merchants Chamber warned Mr. Mody against Lancashire Commitments, and ever since there is growing a body of even textile opinion against Mr. Mody's super-sentimentalities.

OPPOSITION TO MODY

I understand a formidable group of Bombay Millowners have written to Mr. Mody warning him against committing the Bombay Millowners' Association to the reduction of duty on Lancashire goods whatever his personal views may be, without summoning a general body meeting of the Association. They are reported to have added that if Mr. Mody commits the Association, despite that warning, they reserve the right to take action as members of the Association on Mr. Mody's conduct.

The leader of the Lancashire Delegation entertained the Indian millowners on Thursday night at the Willingdon Club.

INDO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

Sawada Delegation Awaits Instructions From H. Q.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26.

Now that the Indo-Japanese negotiations have entered on the final stage, extremists on both sides appear to be trying to assert their own views.

Cotton interests of India are endeavouring to impress on the Government of India the necessity of conceding their viewpoint, quite apart from obligations which the Government owe to the mill industry.

Japanese Government's hands are being forced by Japanese cotton textile interests not to come to an agreement except on Japanese terms.

Indeed non-official advices from Tokio show that those holding this view might favour the abandonment of the present negotiations on the ground that the time is not opportune for a

(Continued on Page 7.)

NEWS ON OTHER PAGES

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FRESH LABOUR TROUBLE

Ahmedabad Workers Down Tools To Honour Patel's Memory

OWNERS RETALIATE

Gandhiji Says, Move Improper & Suggests Reference to Arbitration.

AHMEDABAD, October 26.

Another labour dispute has cropped up in Ahmedabad as a sequel to the death of Mr. V. J. Patel.

It appears that the Labour Association wrote to the Millowners' Association to close the mills as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Patel, but the Millowners' Association declined to do so.

As a result of this, the operatives of four mills belonging to Sheth Chimanlal Parekh, President of the Millowners' Association, struck work for half the day and the Millowners' Association contemplated stopping the collection of subscription for Labour Association, as a retaliatory measure.

The matter was referred to Gandhiji who said that the stopping of subscription for the Labour Association was improper and unconstitutional. Gandhiji suggested the reference of such a question to arbitration.—A.P.

LATEST RE: PATEL'S BODY

Subhas Bose sends the following cable to the Associated Press from Marseilles under to-day's date: "Previous arrangements altered. Vithalbhai's body embarked on "Narkunda" reaching Bombay 9th November. Gordhanbhai accompanying."—A. P.

BIHAR LEADER'S CONDITION

Removed To Hospital From Jail With Attack Of Asthma

PATNA, October 25.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, who has been ailing for some time had, it is understood, another attack of asthma trouble the day before yesterday.

He was kept at the Patna General Hospital when he was suddenly removed to the Patna District Jail on the 11th instant.

He was taken again to the Patna Hospital this morning.—A.P.

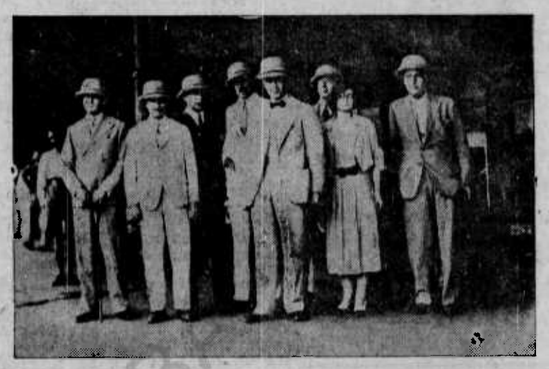
MR. NARIMAN AND D. WARD

Definitely Decides Not To Be Candidate

Dr. Savarkar writes:—

I saw Mr. Nariman and asked him about his candidature to the Bombay Municipality from the D Ward. After a heart-to-heart talk, when I told him that Mr. P. Baloo is standing, he told me defintiely that he will not then stand as a candidate for the election against Mr. Baloo.

Churchill's Student Role In J. P. C.



The Lancashire Textile Delegation, after completing their work in Delhi, returned to Bombay on Thursday afternoon. They will sail for England on Saturday.

Sir Brojendra Lal and Lady Mitter arrived in Bombay on Thursday by the Mail.

STICKS TO HIS STATEMENTS

Deplores Princes' Entry In Federation Scheme

DELEGATES PROTEST

But Winston Maintains Theory Of Pressure And Is Prepared To Substantiate It

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Oct. 26.

A denial on the one hand by the States representatives that pressure was exerted to induce Princes to enter the Federation and the declaration by Mr. Churchill on the other hand of any intention to substantiate his suggestions in that regard in Parliament were made at yesterday's meeting of the Select Committee, when Mr. Churchill's evidence was concluded.

Mr. Churchill expressed the opinion that the Princes have been precipitate and proceeded to point out that pressure was not necessarily illegitimate. He said that attitude of the Princes might be influenced by the known inclinations of the Imperial Government and the Government of India.

He expressed an opinion that the whole movement of the Princes in favour of the Federation was largely induced by the great, lawful and legitimate influence of the Crown on the Princes' loyalty and said "I deplore it."

HOARE'S CHALLENGE

Sir Samuel Hoare asked whether the States representatives would substantiate that the Princes' action was due to the pressure direct or indirect.

Sir Manubhai Mehta said: "We deny it absolutely and categorically." He was unable to understand why the charge was repeatedly made.

Mr. Thombare associated himself with the repudiation while Sir Akbar Hydari said the Government of India behaved with absolute impartiality. Far from the Political Department exerting any pressure in favour of Federation, he believed British India had feared that pressure would be exerted in the other direction.

Mr. Churchill announced he would not press the point before the Select Committee, but would reserve what he had to say for the House of Commons where he was prepared to substantiate the suggestion that pressure was applied.

Mr. Churchill informed Chaudhri Zafrulla that his proposals were intended to be additional to the special responsibilities of Governors enumerated in the White Paper.

Sardar Buta Singh referred to the evidence of Sir Alfred Watson, Sir John Thompson and Mr. Villiers.

NOTORIOUS AGITATORS

Mr. Churchill affirmed that his opinion was quite unmoved by it, "because they are notorious propagandists and agitators in favour of the White Paper." He continued: "Indeed I should have hardly thought there was any testimony which should be more readily discounted."

The Archbishop of Canterbury inquired if it was to be discredited.

Mr. Churchill said it would be discredited by those who did not agree with them, but he was not suggesting that th eArchbishop of Canterbury should not treat it in its proper value in relation to the rest of the evidence.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said: "I am grateful to Mr. Churchill for leaving my judgment free."

Although a number of members was not yet examined Mr.

(Continued on Page 7.)

Bombay Mail Derails Near Moghal Sarai

None Killed, Twelve Injured, And No Foul-Play Is Suspected, Says Magistrate

The Div. Traffic Supdt. Dinapur wires on Thursday as follows:

At 6-49 hours, the 3 Up Bombay Mail was derailed near Moghul Sarai at 8-22 hrs. Relief train with medical aid went immediately from Moghulsarai to the site of the accident at 8-22 hrs. 12 passengers were injured.

Single-line working was introduced at 8 hrs. by Down line. Passengers had been transhipped to 1 Up Mail which arrived at Moghul Sarai at 9-20 hrs.

Mails are being conveyed to Moghul Sarai for Duplicate 3 Up Mail.

19 Passengers Injured In Accident Near Moghul Sarai

The Divisional Superintendent, Dinapore wires as follows under date Oct. 26:—

At 6-49 hours on date 3 Up Bombay Mail was derailed of engine and all vehicles at mile 414/20 between Gonjkwaja and Moghulsarai. A relief train with medical aid went immediately from Moghulsarai and arrived at the site of the accident at 8/22 hours. Twelve passengers were injured. Single line working was introduced at 8 hours by Down line Passengers have been transhipped to 1 Up mail which arrived at Moghul Sarai at 9/20 hours.

Mails have been conveyed to Moghul Sarai for a duplicate 3 Up Mail is running from Moghul Sarai approximately at 12 hours.

19 PASSENGERS INJURED.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

Latest information received shows that 19 passengers were injured by the derailment of the E. I. Railway Up Bombay Mail, while nearing Moghul Sarai this morning.

No deaths have been reported. The wheels of one of the bogies

(Continued on page 4).

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Learn Spiritualism. Prof. Mahmoud Bey will teach Spiritualism for Rs. 500 only. Guarantees the success within one month. Ask for particulars from office at Amrut Buildings, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Personal consultation Rs. 5 for 3 Questions to be answered by Spiritual Writing. (1413)..

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted by a sound, well established Life Office organizers at Belgaum, Poona and Ahmedabad. Salary Rs. 100|150 according to capacity, plus commission and travelling allowance. Influential or experienced applicants able to secure sound business need only apply stating centre desired to Box No. 1403, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Overseers, Accountants, Clerks with P.W.D. experience for State Service. For particulars enclose annas two. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (1418).

37. MOTOR SPARE PARTS.

For Sale New Spare parts for "T" model Ford Car at 50 per cent discount on present market price. Appply General Manager, Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., Fort, Bombay. (1427).

32. MOTORCARS WANTED,

Wanted—A Car on Hire, English-speaking driver preferable, for about a month. Apply sharp. Mr. Cama, Cama Chambers, Medows Street, near Central Bank.

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Get Absolutely Free "Guide to Health and Pleasures" most instructive and useful booklet Paris Import Company, Ferozepur, **(Punjab). (1342).**

78. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted chief agents for every District in the Bombay Presidency for a well established life office, guaranteed bonus Rs. 25. Apply sharp to Secretary, C|o General Post Office, Bombay, with guarantee. (1406).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that Mr. MANILAL DEVCHAND, who were working partner in our cloth shop at Champa Galli has retired from the said shop from Aso Vad 30, S. Y. 1989 with mutual consent, the said Mr. Manilal has now no right to deal any way in our name and hence we inform the public that inspite of this notice, if any person or firm deals with him in our name, we shall not be responsible all such transactions.

MOHANLAL & SONS,
Champa Galli, Bombay.

NOTICE

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community of Bombay will be held at "Laxmibaugh Hall," New Bhattwady Road, on SUNDAY, the 5th November, 1933, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) for passing the audited statement of accounts for the year 1932 and the report relating to the management of the temples Charitable Institutions and Funds of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community of Bombay and for electing a Board of Trustees and Auditors for the current year.

All the members of the Community are requested to attend.

(Sd.) B.V. NERURKER,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to the Board of trustees of temples, Charitable Institutions and Funds of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community of Bombay.
7401.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for CARDBOARD CYLINDERS 2-3|4 inches diameter 35 or 70 inches long. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Mr. Mohanlal M. Shah and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Charles F. Stevens. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 31st October, 1933, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

1 Bow Brooch set with diamonds.

1 Bar Brooch set with diamonds.

1 Clustered ring set with emerald and diamonds

1 ring set with saphire and diamonds.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & Co..

AUCTION SALE OF HENLEY'S HOUSE, AT BALLARD ESTATE.

By order of Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany and Co., Solicitors for Messrs. Industrial Bank of Western India, Ltd., and on account and risk of mortgagors Kasturbai Manibhai, Nagarseth and Umabhai Manibhai, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, 10th November, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on site Henley's House, at junction of Graham Road & Dougal Road, about 669 4|9 square yards, Survey No. 9779, Cadastral 14-1187; A Ward 2652|16, St. No. 7-4. For further particulars apply to above Solicitors, at 65, Esplanade Road or

CRAWFORD & CO..

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Bengal Maru	5396	19 Oct.	27 Oct.
*Tango Maru	7000	30 Oct.	10 Nov.
Penang Maru	5214	18 Nov	28 Nov
*Ginyo Maru	9000	1 Dec.	10 Dec

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10500	30 Oct
Terukuni Maru	12000	11 Nov
Hakusan Maru	10500	27 Nov

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	26 Oct
Yasukuni Maru	12000	6 Nov

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14500	15 Nov
Chichibu Maru	17000	28 Nov

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

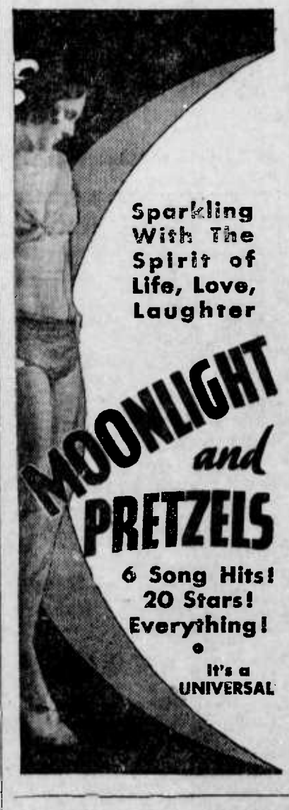
Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	27 Nov
Hikawa Maru	11600	13 Dec

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

HYDROCELE Provakar Oil Rs. 2 The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10 P.M.



THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

BEBE DANIELS

The Star of "RIO RITA" and "42ND STREET"

in

A MOST CHARMING MUSICAL COMEDY ROMANCE

"THE SONG YOU GAVE ME"

with

VICTOR VARCONI

THE COMPANY WILL STAY IN BOMBAY FOR ONE MONTH ONLY AFTER IT WILL START FOR TOUR.

NEW PLAY! NEW PLAY!

There is no salvation without unity of communities and religions. Mirabai, the saintly queen of Udaipur was a living example of this principle.

Mr. N. S. RAJAHANSA alias BALGANDHARVA
presents
under the auspices of his

Gandharva Natak Mandali

Amritsiddhi

by
Mr. VASANT S. DESAI.

AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Matinees on
28th October 1933, SATURDAY, at 4 p.m.
and
29th October, 1933, SUNDAY, at 4 p.m.

All Star Cast! Superb Music! Gorgeous Settings!

Free list entirely suspended.

A BARGAIN

Norwegian Glazed Newsprint Paper

30" x 40"—50 lbs.
35" x 45"—62 lbs.

FOR SALE

at ONE ANNA SIX PIES per Pound

Apply

Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd.

THE CARLTON

TO-DAY: 6-30 & 10 P.M.

"DADDY LONG LEGS"

with

JAYNET GAYNOR
WARNER BAXTER

TO-MORROW

SALLY EILERS
JAMES DUNN

IN

"Sailor's Luck"

A Lively Hilarious Farce.

GALAXY OF COLOURS

BEING SHOWN FOR

3rd Glorious Week

PRABHAT'S — & — INDIA'S 1ST MULTI-COLOUR MASTERPIECE.

SAIRANDHREE

AT

Krishna Cinema

DAILY at 5-30; 8 and 10-30 P.M.

The first double-role

Presented by an Indian Cine-company

SARASWATEE CINETONE'S

VAGABOND PRINCE

featuring
Master MODAK
supported by
SALVI, VASANT PEHELWAN, PANDIT, CHANDABAI & others.

at the

KOHINOOR CINEMA

(Your pet theatre)

Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 P.M.
Matinee on Sat., Sun., and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

See how master Modak plays the double role of the

PRINCE and BEGGAR

RIVAL GYMNASTS FALL OUT AT DHARAVI

One Man Killed In Faction Fight For Which Seven Persons Are Arrested By Mahim Police

Long standing enmity between the members of two rival Gymnasiums at Dharavi culminated in a free fight between the parties on Monday night resulting in 13 persons being injured, one of whom died in Hospital on Wednesday. The Mahim Police, who are making investigations have arrested the ring leaders, and further enquiries are going on.

It appears that one Shanker Krishna Kowde, a rich man of the village is running a Vyayamshala and has been insisting that everyone should join only his Gymnasium. There is another gymnasium in the village where another section of the population visit and take exercise. A rivalry grew up between the two gymnasiums and it appears that trouble has been brewing for a long time.

On Monday evening at about 6-30 p.m. members of the second gymnasium had gathered together near a Toddy Shop of the village, when it appears that Kowade with his men armed with bamboo sticks came on the scene and began assaulting the people, who were standing there. A free fight ensued in which thirteen persons were injured. The assailants it appears disappeared immediately after the assault. Amongst the injured persons was one Kallappa Sidhram, who did not belong to either of the gymnasiums and was not a party man.

The Mahim Police were informed of the incident and Sub-Inspector Paruleker with a posse of police went on the scene and removed the injured persons to the K. E. M. Hospital, where three were detained for treatment. Kallappa, who sustained concussion of the brain died in Hospital on Wednesday.

The Police arrested the same night seven people and released them on bail. But after the death of Kallappa all of them have again been re-arrested on a charge of murder, and will be placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar. Deputy Inspector Tawde and Sub Inspector Paruleker are carrying on further investigations.

Formal evidence was recorded by the City Coroner at the inquest held over the body of Kallappa on Thursday and the inquest has been postponed to November 2.

GENERAL RAIN IN DECCAN & S. KONKAN

Local Thundershowers May Continue In South Of Peninsula

POONA, Oct. 26.

There has been nearly general rain in Mysore, Madras Deccan and South Konkan and local rain in Southeast Madras and Lower Burma, with a few falls in Upper Burma, Assam, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Malabar. The western disturbance which is affecting the weather in extreme north has caused a few falls of rain in Kashmir.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Toungoo one and a half inches; Myitkyina one; Mergui a half; Kyaukpyu and Akyab a quarter; Chittaldroog three; Mysore and Anantapur two; Karwar one and a half; Palamcottah one; Gadag three-quarters; Salem and Mercara a half; Raichur, Vellore, Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary, Coonoor and Mannagao a quarter.

Forecast:—Local thundershowers will continue in South of the Peninsula and Lower Burma and a few falls in and around Kashmir—A. P.

BAROMETER READING

The Official Barometer Reading for Thursday is as follows:—

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.91 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26-10-1933.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours 06.2 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.3 degrees (2.8 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.3 degrees (0.2 below nominal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 78 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 111 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. to 10 3 1.

Rainfall in 24 hours 00.0 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 3.04 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 61.43 inches.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 5,200 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Bombay Observatory at 5h. 17m. (I. S. T.), on Thursday the 26th October 1933.

Madras.—Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, President of the Assembly, will be leaving for Delhi by the Grand Trunk Express on October 31.—A.P.

PROGRESS OF IDEAL INSTITUTION

Activities Of Ramkrishna Mission Home

(From A Correspondent.)

BENARES (By Mail.)

The 32nd Anniversary of the Ramkrishna Mission Home of Service, Benares, was held on Friday last under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manmatha Nath Mukherji of the Calcutta High Court.

Rai Govind Chandra, the Secretary of the Institution read out his annual report giving a detailed account of the work carried on by the devotees of Paramhansa Ramkrishna and by the faithful followers of Swami Vivekananda.

Pandit Keshav Prasad Misra of the Benares Hindu University laid stress on the ideal of service of the Ramkrishna Mission, namely, by serving the poor, the sick and the needy man serves God and realises Him.

Professor M. G. Kanitkar, appreciated the service rendered by the Sannyasins of the Ramkrishna Mission Home of Service who had proved themselves faithful to the ideal of their great Master, Paramhansa Ramkrishna, and to their enlighted Teacher, Swami Vivekananda. He exhorted the public to give more help to the institution so that in future not a single distressed patient be found lying uncared for in the streets and lanes of Benares.

Pandit Baidya Nath Shastri invited valuable suggestions and co-operations from the public for the betterment and extension of the work of the Home of Service.

The President, Hon. Mr. Justice Manmatha Nath Mukherji, referred with pride to the founder of this Institution late Swami Subhananda or Babu Charu Chandra Das. Leaving all worldly aspirations Swami Subhananda chalked out a unique life in the field of service and the Home of Service or Sevashram was the result of his devoted and careful work.

He urged the generous public to help the Home of Service irrespective of province, caste creed and colour so that it might stand out as an emblem of pride to all Indians.

Two donations one of Rs. 1,000 given by a donor of Howrah who desired to remain anonymous and the other of Rs. 500 given by Srimati Kali Dasi Dutt of Village Dalui-Gacha District Hoogly were announced by the President.

BEWOOR BACK FROM EUROPE

Leader Of All-India Jamboree Contingent

Mr. G. V. Bewoor, C.I.E., I.C.S., leader of the All-India Jamboree Contingent returned this noon from Europe. He was received at the Ballard Pier by Messrs. C. B. Sethna, and Tyrrell, the Provincial Scout Secretary and a number of Scoutmasters and Scouts.

Immediately on his arrival he was greeted with Bombay Yell.

Mr. Bewoor expressed his pleasure in meeting his old friends and promised to give his impressions about the Godollo Jamboree at greater leisure shortly. d

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on 15 December, 2016

T·H·E

R·E·G·A·L

The Theatre Magnificent

LAST NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

M-G-M'S GIANT SHOW

Adapted From The Best Seller Naval Thriller "PIGBOATS"

By The British Marine Authority

COMMANDER ELLSBERG

Filmed At Risk Of Life!

H·E·L·L B·E·L·O·W

WITH A CAST OF 1000 Including

ROBT. MONTGOMERY
WALTER HUSTON
JIMMY DURANTE
ROBERT YOUNG
MADGE EVANS

Also The Latest Air Mail News

THE AIR CONDITIONING PLANT PROVIDES COOL, CLEAN, FRESH, PURE AND HEALTHY AIR ALWAYS.

Underground Car Park

TELEPHONE NO. 22323

Booking From 9-30 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW

At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SAD MOMENTS
GLAD MOMENTS

THEY ARE ALL HERE IN THE STORY OF IMMORTAL PEG THAT HAS WON THE HEART OF THE WORLD

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's

PEG O'MY HEART

Starring As Beloved Peg

MARION DAVIES
MARION DAVIES
MARION DAVIES

Who With Her

LAUGHS !
HER SONGS!
HER TEARS!

NOW IMMORTALIZES ON THE SCREEN THE STAGE CLASSIC

Your Heart Knows

PEG O'MY HEART

—AND YOU WILL BE THERE TO SEE HER "SHURE!"

Booking Is Open And It Is Advisable To Book Early

DR. HARDIKER IN BOMBAY

To Be Operated Upon For Fistula

Dr. Hardiker with his Secretary arrived in Bombay on Thursday by the Madras Express and went straight to his residence.

He was very weak and suffered much from fistula trouble.

Dr. Gupte of Khar examined him and stated that operation should be performed as soon as possible. Till the operation, he will be under his treatment.

Dr. Hardiker has been asked to take complete rest and he will stay in Bombay for about three weeks.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR

THANA, Oct. 26.

A resolution regarding presenting of Civic Address to Bombay Governor by the Thana Municipality on the occasion of his visit to Thana on November 17 was carried by an overwhelming majority at a special meeting of the General Board held to-night, 14 members voted for the resolution and 3 against, one not voting. The question of sanctioning the amount was adjourned.

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

YOUR FINAL OPPORTUNITY TO GET A HAPPY FRAME OF MIND TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The Laugh Doctors

BERT WHEELER
ROBT. WOOLSEY

IN RADIO'S RIB TICKLER

HOLD 'EM JAIL
HOLD 'EM JAIL

With Stuttering

ROSCOE ATES

COME & BE HAPPY!

TO-MORROW

At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A TITANIC PICTURE

Filmed Entirely In The

AUSTRIAN TYROL AND DOLEMITE ALPS!

A Universal Jewel

THE REBEL
THE REBEL
THE REBEL

Starring

Rudolph Valentino's Lady

VILMA BANKY
VILMA BANKY

And the Great Mountaineer

LUIS TRENKER

Packed With

ACTION

SWEEPING! SOARING!

INSPIRING!

And To Crown All

NAPOLEON

AT THE HEIGHT OF HIS POWER

Book Now & Ensure Your Seats

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENT

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Shud 9 1990
Muslim: Rajab 7, 1352
Farsi: Ardibehest 20, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 37m.
Sunset: 6h. 9m.
Hightide: 6-51 19-18.
Lowtide: 13-44 23-48.

PHASES OF THE NOON:—Full moon 2nd November 1h. 29m. p.m. Last Quarter 10th November, 5h. 48m. p.m.

SATURDAY, October 28.

S. S. "Rajputana" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Indian Merchants' Chamber. Quarterly Meeting, 3 p.m.

Prince of Wales' Museum: Laying of foundation stone of new wing by H. E the Governor. 5-15 p.m.

SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY: Prof. P. G. Rao will speak on "The Spiritual Awakening of America" to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Modern Hindu Hotel. Ballard Estate Tram Terminus.

Mr. V. D. Rishi will preside.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY: The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 21st October was 348; of these 254 were males and 94 females.

"POONA AND MAHARASHTRA": Prof. Datto Waman Potdar of Poona will deliver a public lecture on "Poona and Maharashtra," to-day (Friday, 27th inst.), at 6-30 p.m. in the Karandikar Hall, Brahman Sabha, Prarthana Samaj. Prof. Pandurang Waman Kane will preside.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY: The monthly meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Pol-Bawadi, Parel, Bombay will be held to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, when interesting cases will be shown and Dr. Sathye will speak on the 'Radium Treatment'.

Dr. Mrs. Dossibai Dadabhoy will preside.

CURRENCY LEAGUE OF INDIA: A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Currency League of India to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at the Napoo Hall, Matunga, (G. I. P.) to protest against the currency policy of the Government of India.

Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer will preside.

Among others the following gentlemen will speak:—Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Prof. S. R. Davar, Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi and Mr. A. D. Shroff.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS: The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from London of the 19th inst., arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on the 25th inst., and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Corfu" with the Mails from Bombay of 21st inst., arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 25th inst., and left there at 8 p.m. the same day.

Steamer "Clan Skene" arrived Suez on the evening of Tuesday October 24.

CRUISE ROUND KENNERY

To Be Repeated On Saturday (Oct. 28)

Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., agents, the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., write:—

"Over a hundred people turned up for the cruise round Kennery last Saturday which had unfortunately to be cancelled owing to inclement weather.

The cruise is being repeated this Saturday when it is hoped that those that were disappointed last week will muster strong for what promises to be an excellent outing. The weather is now perfect and not likely to spoil the joy of the excursionists again.

OWNER WANTED FOR LOST CHEQUE

We are requested to publish the following:—

"The Grand Muslim Union has found a cheque of Rs 160/5 addressed to one Seth Mahomad Usman Haji Suleman Darwesh of Bombay. The number of the cheque is M 334789 of Mandvi Branch. the said gentleman should see the undersigned to receive the said cheque in the office of the Union between 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily. The office address is: 95 Jaujikar Street, Near Bangalipura, Crawford Market, Bombay 3."

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior: "Moonlight and Pritzels." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire: "The Song You Gave Me". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Regal: "Hell Below". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Capitol: "Hold 'Em Jail". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Carlton: "Trick for Trick". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Pathe: "King of the Ritz." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Wellington: "No More Orchids". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

West-End: "Raj Rani Mira". Time as usual.

Majestic: "Rukmini Haran." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Roxy: "Masquerader". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Krishna: "Sairandhree." Daily at 5-30. 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Edward: "Trader Horn". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7 a.m Time signal and commercial bulletin.
12 noon. Music.
1 p.m. Market opening rates.
6 p.m. Music from Pathe Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Indian programme by Miss Lakdawalla and Mahomed Khan.
7-30 p.m. Market prices. (Interval).
8-15 p.m. Empire relay.
8-50 p.m. News weather and cotton rates, followed by Film Talk and Taj Mahal Hotel Orchestra.
Close down. 11 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 Paramount Theatre Orchestra.
8-30 Time Signal from Greenwich Coasting round the coast of Ireland in Music and Song.
9-15 Pianoforte recital.
9-40 Music and the Ordinary listener. a talk by Sir Walford Davies.
10-00 Hotel Metropole Orchestra.
10-30 News Bulletin
10-45 B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

CYCLIST CHASED AS THIEF

Witness's Story In Anand Mandal Case

Further evidence was recorded by Mr. T. N. Jungalwalla, Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, at the resumed hearing of the "Anand Mandal Case" on Thursday. The accused in the case are:

V. S. Hardikar, V. J. Powar, V. N. Batker, and J. B. Bapat.

Ramachandra Narayan Kane, one of the witnesses examined, stated that he was running a tea shop in Lady Jamshetjee Road, Dadar. On April 7 he heard rumours of a theft alleged to have been committed, while he was in charge of the till. He did not know any of the accused.

WITNESS'S STORY.

Venkatesh Raghunath Kane was the next to give evidence. He stated that he knew accused 1 and 4. Accused 1 has dined at his boarding house at Dr. Batliwala's Building, Dadar, four or five times. Accused No. 4 was boarding with him for 18 months, and the left him in January last, since he was in arrears. But, however, he (accused 4) was frequenting his boarding house, to meet the many friends he had there. At about 3-30 p.m. on April 7 he saw from his gallery a crowd on the road. Accused 4 and Inspector Joshi were also there. He went down and saw Damankar was being taken in a victoria. When he returned, accused 4 who was before his gallery was not there.

CYCLIST CHASED.

Questioned, witness said that when he left the gallery there were a number of people, but when he returned he found there only Joshi.

Mahadeo Bhidoo, a Bidi Maker, in Bhomani Shankar Road deposed that he saw a man going on a cycle from the direction of the school towards Tlak Bridge. People were shouting "thief, thief" and were chasing the cyclist. He could not identify him. The same evening police questioned him.

Further hearing was postponed till to-morrow.

MAHARASHTRA CONFERENCE

Kelkar To Deliver Inaugural Speech On First Day Of Session

Place:—Brahmin Sabha Hall, Charni Road, Girgaum.

Friday Evening:—Arrival of the President Barrister Ramrao Deshmukh with Sj. Tatya Saheb Kelkar, at Bori Bunder Station, at 5-52 p.m. by Kalyan local train where the Chairman and the members of the Reception Committee will receive them.

Saturday, 3 p.m.:—The Conference will begin with a song of welcome.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee will welcome the delegates and invited guests.

The formal proposal of the President will be moved and seconded and then the President will deliver his address.

Saturday. 9-0 p.m.:—Meeting of the Subject Committee in Sardar Griha.

Sunday morning. at 8-30:—Meeting of the Subject Committee will continue in the Brahmin Sabha Hall.

Sunday. 2-0 p.m.:—Further sitting of the Conference will begin and the Conference will terminate in the evening.

Barrister Savarkar who is interned at Ratnagiri is invited to this Conference and the Government has been asked to give him the necessary permission to attend and take part in this Conference.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar will inaugurate the Conference with a speech.

DHARWAR SCHOOL BOARD TO PAY

Primary School Teacher Win Test Case

"UNAUTHORISED CUT"

Judge Over-rules Preliminary Objection of Defence.

DHARWAR. Oct. 24.

A suit was filed in the Court of Mr. R. N. Nadgir. Joint Sub-Judge, Dharwar by a primary school teacher against the Dharwar Municipal School Board to recover the amount of cut effected in his salary.

This was a test case and as such it created a sensation among the Primary School teachers, throughout the Presidency, as various School Boards have effected a cut like this without taking Government's sanction, as required by the Primary Education Act.

OBJECTION OVERRULED

At the outset a preliminary objection was raised by the defendant that the suit could not lie against the Board unless the Municipality was made a party, as the School Board had no corporate existence. But this objection was overruled by the Court (relying on 34 Bom. L. R. 1500). The Court, while passing the decree in favour of plaintiff, with costs on 23rd inst., observed as follows:—

"It is admitted that plaintiff was a Government servant lent to the Municipality, and it is also admitted that the conditions of plaintiff's service as regards his pay are regulated by the provisions of the Bombay Primary Education Act (Bom. Act IV of 1923). Section 8 proviso (b), of that Act says that the scales of pay and allowances applicable to the teachers at the time at which they were taken over and employed by the Local Authority shall not be altered without the previous sanction of Government.

CUT NOT AUTHORISED

"The cut now effected by the School Board amounts to alteration of plaintiff's scale of pay. It is admitted by the pleader for defendent that no sanction was obtained from Government for effecting such cut, and that the School Board has applied for such sanction. That circumstance clearly shows that cut was not authorised by the Government, and hence the same is not legal".

Mr. R. V. Jathar, Pleader appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. S. S. Atur, Pleader, appeared for the defendant School Board.

(Continued from Col. 7)

and contentions of the complainant and the accused, the complainant to pay to the accused Rs. 7,500 and take possession of all the articles produced in court The accused to hand over the sum to Chimanlal Nagindas on account and the said Chimanlal Nagindas to accept it without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the accused.

COMMISSION AGENT ACQUITTED OF CHEATING

No Evidence To Substantiate Charges Says Magistrate And Holds Sub-pledge Is No Offence

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, passed orders directing Rawjibhai Bapoochand, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Maneklal Prakashchand, Shroffs and Commission Agents, to be discharged as His Worship held that on a consideration of the evidence, he was not satisfied that charges under sections 406 and 477A, could be framed against him, as it appeared to be an extremely doubtful case.

LOAN TRANSACTIONS.

In this case, Mr. Gulam Hussain Sumarbhai, a timber merchant, alleged that he had pledged with Messrs. Maneklal Prakaschand several ornaments consisting of diamond necklace, diamond bangles, diamond bracelets and pearl necklace and had borrowed various sums of monies. After repaying a portion of the loan, there remained with the accused Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 12,000 worth of jewels. Later the complainant also pledged 100 tramway Company's shares and authorised the accused to sell 50 shares and credit the proceeds to his account.

ALLEGED REPAYMENT.

The complainant alleged that when he went to the shop and demanded the return of the jewels against payment of the balance due to the accused, he failed to produce them and therefore he lodged a complaint with the police who arrested the accused.

DEFENCE STORY.

The defence was that the firm of the accused had monetary dealings with the complainant and his brother Jafferbhai Sumarbhai who carried on business as firewood and coal merchants. The total of the loans made to the brothers was Rs. 25,000 and as security, they had deposited jewellery, shares and gold ornaments, for the amount of their indebtedness. The 100 shares of the B.E.S.T. Co. Ltd., the accused stated was to be sold and not 50 shares as the complainant had now told the court. The sale proceeds of the shares were credited to the account of the complainant.

Since December 1932, the accused's firm was demanding repayment of the loan. As a result of a notice served on the complainant in January 1933 the accused stated, an arrangement was arrived at to sell the jewellery, but as the price was not accepted the sale was not effected.

MUNIM'S WRITING

The accused went to Poona in February 1933 when it is alleged Gangadhar Mukund, the firm's munim was coerced into passing a writing in favour of Chimanlal Nagindas creating a sub-pledge of the jewels. The accused had not given any authority to the munim to pass such a writing and therefore immediately on his return to Bombay he tried to persuade Chimanlal Nagindas to cancel the writing and arrive at a correct adjustment of the accounts.

ATTEMPT TO COERCE.

The accused denied that the complainant had come to his pedhi offering to repay the loan and to redeem the jewels and ornaments. The writing was taken he alleged, with the object of claiming a much larger amount and the accused submitted that Chimanlal Nagindas had instigated the complainant to adopt these criminal proceedings with a view to coerce the accused into admitting a liability which was unjust and far in excess of the accounts.

THE ORDER.

In the course of the order made by the Magistrate in discharging the accused, he held that towards the end of February 1933 the complainant owed the accused Rs. 7,400 and the latter had in his possession jewellery valued at Rs. 11,000. The complainant in his evidence had stated that he had gone to the accused with moneys to redeem the ornaments which the accused is alleged to have stated had been pledged with another person. The complainant did not go again to the accused but made a report to the police who recovered almost all the ornaments from the firm of Chimanlal Nagindas and the rest from the accused's firm.

SUB-PLEDGE NO OFFENCE.

The Magistrate held that the sub-pledge did not constitute an offence falling under section 406 of the I.P.C. for the complainant was aware of the sub-pledge which in fact saved the articles from falling into the possession of a purchaser.

The Magistrate ordered that without prejudice to the rights

(Continued in Col 5)

PATHE

TO-DAY ONLY
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE FINEST CINEMA IN BOMBAY.

STANLEY LUPINO

at his brightest and best in a scintilating musical comedy.

'KING OF THE RITZ'

WITH

BETTY STOCKFELD

at her most beautiful

GLORIOUS GIRLS, GORGEOUS GOWNS, LILTING LYRICS, SPECTACULAR SETTINGS, PLUS A DELIGHTFUL STORY, ALL IN ONE.

GRAND SHOW OF MELODY and MIRTH

TO-MORROW AT PATHE

3-30, 6-30 and 10

THE FINEST CINEMA IN BOMBAY.

They Can't Both Win—But You Want Them To!

CLIVE BROOK

sets his cold, smoth power as London's arch criminal against the might of.....

GEORGE RAFT

This time a hero..the one man able to fight a crook with his own weapons.....

E. Phillips Oppenheim's great story

MIDNIGHT CLUB

WITH

ALISON SKIPWORTH—HELEN VINSON

IT SPELLS ACTION! THRILLS! ROMANCE!

Book early Phone 41561

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

Pleasure Cruise Round the Isle of Kennery

T.S.S. "HIRAVATI" will leave Ballard Pier at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, 28th instant and return at 7-30 p.m.

Entrance through Green Gate, Exit through Red Gate. Fare per person: Rs. 2/-. Children at half rates.

BAND : BAR : LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

NOTE.—Sunday Cruise as usual from Apollo Bunder.

Who's Who In M. C. C. Team

No. 9 B. H. VALENTINE

(Special To "Bombay Chronicle.")

B. H. Valentine, the Kent amateur is one of the trio of Cambridge Blues in the M. C. C. side. He has made a rapid advance in county cricket, although he has only played for two years. In 1932 he scored 1,226 runs with an average of 29.19.

This year his averages are 55 innings; 1,738 runs; 164 highest score; 3 times not-out; average 33.42.

As a bowler he has not done much damage. His figures read 96 overs; 18 maidens; 304 runs; 11 wickets; 27.63 average.

Valentine is a brilliant fieldsman and a hard hitter. He will give great pleasure to Indian spectators, who like to see a batsman, who can flog the bowling.

He can score very rapidly when his eye is in, as the following scores suggest:—164 against Warwickshire; 113 against Gloucester; 127 against Essex; 103 against Sussex; 104 against Northants and 90 against Yorkshire.

Valentine, who is 25 years old, can be depended upon to notch a few centuries before the tour is over. He loosened his limbs in Karachi, but he will be seen to great-

VALENTINE

er advantage on turf wickets.

When Boyes displayed great ability as a fieldsman in the first M. C.C. team, he became very popular with the crowd. Valentine is sure to prove another darling on the Esplanade Maidan.

GOLD PRICES SOAR HIGH

Not To Be Regular Feature Warns Washington

(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

It is officially stated that the fact that there are two successive increases in the price of gold which the Government is purchasing does not necessarily mean that the price will be raised every day. To-day price fixed 31.54 dollar per ounce.

AMERICAN ARRESTED BY BOMBAY POLICE

Wanted In Lahore For Alleged Criminal Breach Of Trust

Rex Rowe, an American, said to be employed in the National Press, Lahore, has been arrested in Bombay on a charge of alleged criminal breach of trust. The arrest was made by Sergent Tilburns of the Palton Road police under telegraphic instructions received from the Superintendent of Police, Lahore.

Rowe was put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday when the police applied for his remand into custody till November 2.

The police stated that they had not yet received particulars as to the amount involved in the case from the Lahore police, they wanted time to communicate with them.

REMANDED TO CUSTODY.

The accused applied for bail. The Magistrate reserved orders in this respect till the police received communication from Lahore as to the sum involved. He was ordered to be remanded to custody till November 2.

WINDFALL FOR N.R.A. MEMBERS

War Office Places Mammoth Orders For Supplies With Signatories

(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

The War Department announced it is purchasing motor supplies to the value 10 million dollars and aircraft to the value of 15 million dollars.

The orders will only be placed with signatories to N.R.A. codes.

NEW DATE OF PRAGUE FAIR

PRAGUE, (By Mail).

The Management of the Prague Fair fixed a new date of the Spring session, which will now definitely open March 11 and close March 18 1934, immediately after the closing of the British Industries Fair, Leipzig Fair and probably at the same time as the Vienna Fair.

This decision has been taken in order to meet the wishes of a great number of foreign visitors wanting to combine the visit of several Fairs.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L.M.&S. (Vadifalia, SURAT)

Cures Radically **HYDROCELE** Without Operation

In 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.

For Booklet of details and certs. send 3 annas stamps.

Illustrations Count!

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WE OFFER TO OUR CUSTOMERS AT THE FOLLOWING

REDUCED RATES

	Rs. a. p.	
UNMOUNTED BLOCKS	0 2 0	per sq. inch.
MOUNTED BLOCKS	0 2 6	per sq. inch.
MINIMUM	1 0 0	per block.

Postage and Parcel Charges Extra.

Write to:—

The MANAGER, "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", Fort, BOMBAY.

NO INCREASE OF TAXATION

Sarraut's Regime To Tackle Problems Of Trade Primarily

PARIS, Oct. 26.

The entire composition of M. Sarraut's new Radical Ministry will be completed at a meeting of his party this evening. It is anticipated that M. Daladier will be the War Minister, M. Bennet, Finance Minister and M. Chautemps Minister for the Interior.

M. Sarraut announced there would be no change of policy while in regard to the finance the new Cabinet would seek to follow the principle of improving the trade in order to increase the revenues instead of drastically increasing the existing taxation.

M. Sarraut considers the time is not ripe for a coalition and so the Cabinet will again be mainly radical though extending further towards centre.—Reuter's Special.

SARRAUT FORMS MINISTRY

PARIS, October 26.

M Sarraut has formed the Radical Ministry in which he is the Prime Minister, and Foreign Minister and Paul Boncour the Minister of Justice and a delegate to League of Nations.

M. Sarraut is going to inform the President later in afternoon. —Reuter.

SOLUTION FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Free Admission To Hitler's Election Platform

COLOGNE, Oct. 26.

Fifty-thousand unemployed are to be afforded an opportunity of hearing Herr Hitler making his election speech gratis, in addition to 1,00,000 who already bought tickets.

The Chancellor will speak at the corner of three halls, so that the whole audience can see him.—Reuter.

BOMBAY MAIL DERAILED

(Continued from Page 1)

are said to have been wrenched off from the frame work.

Through working has been resumed.—A. P.

MAGISTRATE'S STATEMENT

BENARES, October 26.

The District Magistrate, Benares, has sent the following telegram to the Associated Press in reply to an inquiry:—

"The mail train from Calcutta to Bombay was derailed near Moghal Seral. The couplings between the engine and the train broke on a sharp curve.

"No foul-play is suspected. None has been killed; twelve were injured, none seriously. There was one European lady passenger; she escaped unhurt. There were no prominent Indians among the injured. I personally visited the scene and injured persons."—A.P.

CASUALTY LIST

DINAPUR, October 26.

The Divisional Superintendent, Dinapore, E.I.R., wires as follows:—

"The following persons are detained in the hospital: (1) Moula Moonaneef of Gouripore, 24 Parganas, Bengal; (2) S. N. Chatterjee of 30 Kansaripara Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta; (3) Bikram Sing of Gorari Police Station, Chandauli District, Benares; (4) Alauddin, Police Constable, Chinsurah; (5) Mir Ahmed, Mohalla Jhikur, Charsauda, Peshawar.

The following proceeded to their destination after nesessary medical aid: (6) S. K. Mustafi of 26 Panchanan Ghosh Lane, Calcutta and (7) his wife; (8) J. B. Chatterjee, 13 Sarker by Lane, Calcutta; (9) Mohamed Ali, Railway Beef Market, Dhanbad; (10) Ramraj Chakerbutty of Munshiganj, Kidderpore, Calcutta; (11) Bhawani, 15, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta; (12) Chal Bihari Lal, brother of head clerk, Gaya; (13) Motilal, Tatheri Bazaar, Benares; (14) Din Mohamed, Mominpur, Kidderpore, 16, Masjid, Calcutta; (15) Guru Charan Koori, Koiri Fakir House, Chinsurah; (16) Baijnath of Dhaska thana, Bashgaon, Gouripore.

The double line working is expected to be resumed by midday to-morrow."—A.P.

N. Y. ADVANCE COMES TO STAY

Traders Keenly Watching Outcome Of New Monetary Policy

(Chronicle Special.)

BOMBAY, October 26.

(11 p.m.)

The New York market advance has come to a stay, chiefly due to farmers unwillingness to take loans in the face of any further rise in prices. On the other hand, traders are keenly watching the outcome of Government's new monetary policy, uncertainty regarding which tends to check extensive speculative operations. Trading in January commenced at 9.77, i.e., 1 point higher than previous closing in the absence of any inquiry. The market showed a tendency to decline on some Southern selling and realising with January falling to 9.69. At this juncture, however, reaction set in on some buying and trade calling and prices again improved to 9.73.

Liverpool Wheat market opened quiet at 56-3|8, 59-1|2, 61 about unchanged prices. There was little inquiry and prices tended to ease in the absence of support and lack of fresh stimulating advices from abroad.

The London Stock Exchange market displayed a brighter sentiment, while gilt-edged securities showed a decided improvement on better inquiry.

Three and half per cent. Bonds was quoted at £87, i.e., 2 shillings higher than yesterday's closing.

London Stock Exchanges opened with sterling|dollar at 4.73-1|2 and went up to 4.74-3|4 and thereafter remained rather steady with slight variations.

The Franc Rate opened at 80.93 and there were no important fluctuations. Later in session the rate declined to 80.84.

The Silver market opened steady at 56|6, 56|7, 56|10 and prices improved somewhat due to scarcity of offers, but as London advices showed no change, silver gave way, partially closing quiet, but steady.

The Gold market opened steadier at 32|9, 32|9|6, 32|10 and the market steadily rose on the favourable developments in connection with American Government's gold purchasing policy, but profit-taking soon wiped off the gains. At the time of wiring rates were: 32|9, 32|9|6, 32|10, quiet but steady.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 26.

Previous closing	4.76 1|4
To-day's closing	4.73 7|8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London Oct. 26

Previous closing	4.77 1|4
To-day's opening	4.75
To-day's closing	4.75 3|4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Oct. 26.

Previous closing	9.76
To-day's opening	9.77
Difference	plus .01
To-day's closing	9.66
Difference	—.10

BROACH EXPECTATION.

April .... Rs. 188.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

Previous closing	5.31
To-day's opening	5.31
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	5.33
Difference	plus .02

FRANC RATE.

Paris Oct. 26.

Previous closing	80.90
To-day's opening	80.93
To-day's closing	80.48

MANCHESTER PERTURBED

Japan's Bid For World Cotton Market Surprises Spinners

RIVAL TO EGYPTIAN YARN

Selling At 30 Per Cent Below Cost May Upset European Markets

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Manchester-Egyptian yarn spinners are perturbed over the reports that the Japanese fine yarns is appearing in European and Continental markets at prices thirty per cent. below cost than the similar yarns produced in Lancashire. The quality and strength of Japanese yarns is reported to be inferior to the Lancashire product but represent an improvements on the previous Japanese production.

Such advance is very rapid and the Japanese will soon be serious competitors in the world market in Egyptian yarns, as they are at present in American yarns.—Reuter's Special.

—A. P.

PRAY FOR SOUL OF FAISAL TO-DAY

Maulana Ispahani's Appeal To His Co-religionists

Maulana Abu Yusuf Ispahani writes:—

A circular letter has been published from the headquarters of the Committee of the world Muslim Conference, Palestine, appealing to the Muslims of the world to pray for the soul of the late lamented King Faisal of Iraq on the first Friday of this month of Rajab after Juma prayers, and those who have no religious objections to offer funeral prayer 'in absentia' have been requested to do so.

Accordingly I appeal to my Indian co-religionists to comply with the request of the aforesaid Committee to-day (Friday) the 27th inst. (Oct.).

HIS SERVICES TO ISLAM.

To-day it has became known to the world, and has been admitted by friends and foes alike, what services the late King Faisal has rendered, during hos short reign, to Iraq in particular and what services he wanted to do to the whole of Arabia in general.

This is the reason why Arabian states and those people who have been acquainted with King Faisal's intellectual capacity, political sagacity and untiring efforts or those who have seen Iraq with their own eyes, have deeply lamented the sudden death of King Faisal and regarded it as an irreparable loss to the Islamic world. Besides these points his connection with the Prophet's family which has been kept pure for the last 1,300 years entitle him to our sincere prayers for the peace of his soul in heaven.

IN PROPHET'S FOOTSTEPS

In conclusion, I should request my Muslim brothern to pray to Almighty Allah to help and guide his son and successor, His Majesty King Ghazi I, on whose shoulders the great burden has fallen at this juncture. May God grant him strenth to bear this great burden and walk in the footsteps of his great forefathers, the holy Prophet of Islam (Peace be on him!)

BURMA INVITEES TO J. P. C.

K. B. Chandoo Declines To Participate

In an earlier Rangoon communique (dated October 25th) giving names of the invitees to the Select Committee the last sentence should be read as "It is understood that Khan Bahadur Chandoo has declined the invation on the grounds of health."—A.P.

55 PER CENT. FOREIGN MATTER IN POPULAR BRAND OF GHEE?

Sensational Plea Of Defence That "Customer" Had Rung Changes In Tins To Frame-Up False Charge Of Food-Adulteration

The prosecution launched by the Bombay Municipality against Amthalal Chunilal and Jathumal Chunilal, proprietor and Manager respectively of Messrs. Amthalal Chunilal & Co., Agents of the well-known brand of "Bhana Lowa" Ghee, for alleged adulteration to the extent of 55 per cent. has caused a sensation in the local ghee market. It may be mentioned that this brand of ghee is generally recognised as the best ghee obtainable in the market.

"CUSTOMER" ON SCENE

The prosecution allege that on April 27, a municipal Inspector sent a "customer" to purchase a tin of "B. L." Brand ghee. The Manager of the firm who was present in the shop sold a tin of ghee and passed a cash memo for the same. The Inspector then came to the shop, opened the tin and took out three samples, one which was given to the Manager of the Firm, one was sent to the Municipal Chemical Analyser and the third was retained by him. The Chemical Analyser's report on the sample submit was to the effect that the ghee contained 55 per cent foreign matter.

DEFENCE PLEA.

The Counsel for the defence contended that the Chemical Analyser's report did not disclose the nature of the adulterant found in the ghee. Secondly that the "customer" had substituted another tin for the tin sold by the Firm prior to the Inspector's visit to the shop and thirdly that the prosecution was outcome of enimity that existed between the "customer" and the accused.

At the resumed hearing of the case on Wednesday before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan, Dr. Coutinho, the Municipal Analyser was further cross-examined.

ANALYSER'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Coutinho replying to a question of the defence counsel stated that the ghee in question was tested in usual way applying the refractometer test and obtaining the Reichert Meissyl value. The witness admitted that as a rule Porbander butter had a lower Reichert Meissyl value than the butter obtained from elsewhere But in arriving at his report in this case, he had made due allowance for it.

LIST OF ACIDS.

When the witness gave a long list of names of acids contained in butter, the whole court burst into laughter and the Magistrate, humorously asked "Do we generally take in such a lot of acids when we eat a slice of bread with some butter spread over it"?

Further hearing of the case was then adjourned.

JOCKEY CLUB CUP

Nitsichin Wins By One And Half Lengths

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 26

The Jockey Club Cup run at Newmarket to-day over a distance of two miles, two furlongs resulted as follows:—

Nitsichin	First.
Chatelaine	Second
Statesman	Third.

Three ran. Won by one and a half length and the same length separated the Second and the Third.

The following were the starting prices:—

11 to 8 Nitsichin; 15 to 8 Chatelaine; 11 to 4 Statesman.—

FOUR VILLAGERS IN LOCK-UP

Charged With Causing Grievous Hurt To Man Who Dies In Hospital

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, Oct. 26.

The Resident Magistrate of Kurla has fixed November 2 for hearing the case in which Hari Shrawnya (40), Navsna Mathu (27), Devjya Hari (25) and Ganpat Vithu (17), four Katkaris of Mankhurd neard Chembur, stand charged with causing grievous hurt to Budha Shrawnya on October 19 last.

The Ghatkopar police, on the complaint lodged by Lahanya Shrawnya, had arrested the accused on the night of October 22 last and as they could not furnish bail were detained in the lock-up. A charge-sheet under section 325 I.P.C. was sent by the Ghatkopar Sub-Inspector to the Court of the Resident Magistrate of Kurla the following day.

It will be recalled that Budha died of injuries sustained by him on last Monday evening at the K.E.M. Hospital.

An application, therefore, will be made by the police subsequently to alter the charge against the accused.

Kurigram (Rangpur).—Three Bengali students, including a girl are said to have been arrested in connection with the train robbery.

STOP PRESS

JEW SCHOLARS' S. O. S. TO SIR C. V. RAMAN.

BANGALORE, Oct. 26.

Acute distress as a sequel to long-enforced idleness of over 800 German scientists of Jewish descent, university professors and research scholars owing to attitude of Nazis to them is revealed in a communication on behalf of the Jewish intellectuals addressed to Sir C. V. Raman, Director of the Indian Institute of Science. The note seeks India's co-operation, timely help and absorption of some of them by industrial and cultural interests of this country. An organisation to help the stricken Jews has been founded at Zurich, Switzerland, by Professor Bor and many others.—A. P.

UNUSUAL DEATH.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

Death occurred under unusual circumstances of Sergeant Arnup (about 30), a Britisher attached to the Ccalcutta Police Force this afternoon. His body was found in the St Pauls Cathedral Tank. The deceased was a widower and had put in ten years service in the Police Force.—A. P.

LABOUR DISPUTE.

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 26.

Messrs. Govardhan Bhai and Gulzarilal Nanda have left for Ahmedabad after some preliminary talks regarding Ahmedabad labour dispute.—A. P.

OTTAWA'S STRIKING EXAMPLE.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Far from being a failure the Ottawa Agreements notably improved the Imperial trade was the keynote of a broadcast by J. H. Thomas to-night on "Empire in World Politics". Thomas declared that Ottawa, was not only a landmark in the history of Empire but a striking example to the world how it was possible for a group of free nations to work together.—Reuter's Special.

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" "	26	1/6"x50"	" 5|2	"
" "	26	90"x45"	" 4|2	"
" "	511	108"x54"	" 10|8	"

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Engineering And Textile Section

VALUE OF MODELS

In Spite Of Advances Of Applied Science Problems Crop Up Which Can Be Solved Only By Experiment

Models of proposed new mechanisms or machines are obvious service in enabling designers to study the embodiment of their ideas by affording them a better representation of what they have in mind than can be visualised from drawings. For the same reason models are of great value and resort to them is largely made for the purpose of demonstrating to others the action of a machine or the appearance of proposed building or structure. Inventors require them in their endeavours to interest manufacturers and financiers in the products of their brains, and experts use them in law or arbitration cases to assist in explaining their arguments, especially to non-teachnical minds, writes Dr. T. B. Morley in the "Manchester Guardian."

These may all be classed as the use of models in a purely illustrative or qualitative manner. Models can, however, be of great value in research when used for precise measurements—that is, in a quantitative manner. Experiments carefully made on models can provide information which cannot be obtained in any other way as to the strength or behaviour of the full-size structures which they represent. The interpretation of the results observed from the model must be made with judgment and in accordance with carefully considered principles. For example, everyone who has watched model yachts in a pond knows that a breeze that would cause a yacht to heel only slightly will lay the model almost on its beam ends, and yet the model may copy the original correctly in every detail to a reduced scale. The reasons for this must be appreciated, otherwise observations on models may have most misleading deductions drawn from them.

The laws governing the behaviour of structures and machines of similar form have been studied for at least over sixty years, but their applications in experimental research have recently become much more extensive and refined and have achieved some remarkable successes. In spite of the advances of applied science, with the increasing power it confers of predicting the behaviour of new designs based on scientific principles, the engineer is continually being confronted with problems that can be solved only by experiment. "Trial and error" methods, applied to full-size structures, are costly and may be dangerous or even disastrous. The model can be quickly and cheaply constructed, tested by precise laboratory methods, and its failure if tested to destruction need not involve any serious risk either to property or personnel.

WIND TUNNEL.

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss the principles of similarity by which the conditions are specified under which the models should be tested in order that the observations made may yield the information desired regarding the full-size structures. An illustration may, however, be given of the nature of the considerations involved in making the comparison. For body moving through a surrounding fluid, such as an aeroplane travelling through the air, the resistance to its motion depends upon its size and shape, on its velocity relative to the fluid, and on the viscosity and density of the fluid. It can be shown that for a model which is a replica of the original to a goemetrical scale the condition of "dynamical similarity" is that the number obtained by multiplying the liner size by the velocity and by the viscosity and dividing by the density must be the same for both model and original. If this condition is complied with the resistance observed with the model provides a correct basis for calculating the resistance of the full-size body.

If a model of an aeroplane is to be tested in a wind-tunnel in air at ordinary atmospheric pressure, since the viscosity and the density of the air are the same for both the model and the aeroplane, the condition specified above reduces to the product of size and velocity being the same for both. Thus, if the model represents the aeroplane to a scale of one-tenth, the velocity of the air in the wind-tunnel would have to be ten times that of the aeroplane in flight. This is impracticably high, but the difficulty has been overcome by constructing a wind-tunnel in which the air at high pressure. In this way the density is increased and consequently the required value of the number referred to above can be obtained with a proportionately reduced velocity. If the pressure is 40 times that of the atmosphere, then the air-speed for a one-tenth scale model need be only one-forth that of the aeroplane speed.

The high-pressure wind-tunnel recently completed for the Air Ministry is designed on the principle. Incidently it is a triumph of British engineering both in the construction of such a large-diameter chamber for high pressure and in the ingeunity of the devices for indicating with precision to observers, who must of course be outside the chamber, the forces and moments acting on models of aeroplanes which are suspended in the air stream.

The air is circulated by a powerful fan, electrically driven, and great care is taken to ensure uniformity of flow in the region of the model. The measuring devices must be free from frictional errors and the transmission of the indications to the exterior is by electricity. In this way information of the utmost value for aeronautical desikn is being discovered.

White-Metal Bearing Alloys

Problem Of Securing Uniform Distribution Of Lead In Leaded Bronzes

The normal white-metal alloys used for bearing contain either tin or antimony or both, alloyed with copper, lead, or zinc. With the development of the modern high-speed internal-combustion engine the compositions employed for bearings in the older and less powerful plant have undergone revision. For, in addition to the essential properties of any bearing metal, the new alloys must have improved mechanical properties at high temperatures. Lead-copper aggregates, known as leaded bronzes and consisting of lead dispersed in copper or a copper-base alloy, have been found useful in this respect, and such bronzes containing 25-28 per cent, or more, lead have to a great extent replaced tin-base alloys in connecting-rod bearings of aeroplane engines. Where such alloys have a high lead content tin is generally added to prevent the segregation of the lead particles, and the practical maximum lead content in the commercial leaded bronzes is usually about 28 per cent, writes correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian".

A series of investigations has recently been made at the United States Bureau of Standards to develop a leaded bronze of high lead content and containing no tin or antimony, but which could be employed in the place of the normal tin-base bearing alloys. The work was divided into two parts, the first being devoted to studying the effect of small percentages of various alloying elements on the distribution of lead in leaded bronzes containing more than 30 per cent of lead. In the second series of experiments the characteristic mechanical properties of these bronzes with between 30.5 and 40 per cent of lead and small quantities of sulphur, silicon, and zirconium were determined. Apart from these straight laboratory evaluations, series of service tests in an aeroplane engine was made with one of the most promising alloys developed.

The difficulty with high percentages of lead is that the lead segregates and weakens the alloy, so resulting in bearing failure. Any elements which prevent this action will quite obviously improve the characteristics of the alloy as a bearing metal. In the first series of investigations, therefore, some thirty-three alloys were prepared and then examined metallographically to ascertain the dispersion and distribution of lead in the resulting alloy. The added elements were tin, manganese, calcium, barium, magnesium, aluminium, nickel, silicon, zirconium, lithium, titanium sulphur, and a siliconzirconium alloy containing approximately 55 per cent zirconium, 38 per cent silicon, 5 per cent iron, and small amounts of carbon and aluminium. In the majority of cases two alloys were made with each alloying element, one containing about 64 per cent of copper, 35 per cent lead, and 1 per cent of addition, and the other containing about 49.5 per cent each of copper and lead and 1 per cent of the added element.

THREE TYPES OF ADDITION.

When the sampl alloys were prepared longitudinal sections were made and polished for metallographic examination. It was found that the additions could be divided into three classes: those which had a negligible effect in preventing segregation, those which assisted uniform distribution but which did not at the same time give a continuous structure to the alloy, and finally those which prevented segregation and assisted the dispersion of the lead as discontinuous particles. The elements of the first class are obviously useless, those of the second class only partially satisfactory, whereas the additions which fall in the third category are desirable and effective.

Either calcium of sulphur helped to distribute the lead uniformly but failed to prevent the formation of a discontinuous structure. Zirconium and barium, however, added separately were found to give the desired results. With 34.5 per cent. lead, 66.5 per cent of copper, and 1 per cent of zirconium the castings were free from lead segregation and the same was true for a similar alloy containing 1 per cent of barium instead of zirconium. When, however, the zirconium and barrium were added to alloys with 49.5 per cent. of lead segregation was observed.

Since sulphur was known to be helpful in securing uniform distribution of lead in leaded bronzes, additions of sulphur with zirconium or barium should give favourable results. The present price of zirconium, however, makes its use in such a manner almost impossible and a commercial alloy of zirconium, silicon, iron, and aluminium was, therefore, substituted. Several combinations of sulphur and the silicon zirconium alloy were used as additions to the bearing metals, and it was found that the best dispersion and distribution of the lead was obtained by the addition of 0.4 per cent of sulphur and 1 to 1.5 per cent of the silicon-zirconium alloy.

The mechanical properties desirable in bearing metals were next determined for a series of these silcon-zirconidm leaded bronzes. Wear tests showed that the resistances of these alloys were equal to or better than the wear resistance of any of the commercial bearing metals employed, even those containing up to 6 per cent of tin. A bronze with 0.4 per cent of sulphur and 1.5 per cent. addition of the silicon-zirconium alloy had a compression strength as high as that of a commercial leaded bronze containing 10 per cent. less lead. This alloy, however, showed higher impact resistance, probably on account of the lower lead content, but the difference decreased substantially as the temperature of the test was raised. Resistance to deformation under pounding was not materially affected by temperature, particularly in the range between 100 and 250deg. c. Finally the structure and general physical appearance of bearings incorporating the sulphur-silicon-zirconium addition indicated that the material could easily be handled for manufacturing bearings on a commercial scale.

Two sets of connecting rod and main bearings were then made for service tests in an aeroplane engine. The bronze consisted of 62.1 per cent copper, 36.0 per cent lead, 1.5 per cent silicon-zirconium alloy, and 0.4 per cent. sulphur, the bearings being backed with steel shells. The engine was run at 2,400 r.p.m. developing 600 b.h.p. and after running satisfactorily for 68½ hours a connecting rod broke due to failure of the connecting rod bearing.

Several bearings removed from the engine and some unused bearings were examined metallographically and for the main bearings the structures were the same in each case. The lead of the connecting-rod bearings, however, was found to be segregated, often as streaks perpendicular to the bearing face and equal in length to the entire thickness of the bearing metal. It is believed that this effect is due to factors in the manufacturing process which were not controlled sufficiently accurately.

MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Students Now Number More Than 6000

At the College of Technology, Manchester in mail week, 156 students were presented for the associateship of the College. Three honorary associates, Sir John Dewrance, Mr. John William Nasmith and Mr. Frank Twyman, were also presented. The Principal of the College, Mr. B. Mouat Jones, presided.

In his statement the Principal called attention to the great increase in the number of classes, compared with the increase in the number of students since before the war. In 1913-14 the last normal session before the war, there were 4,700 students. During the war the numbers dropped enormously, then, after the war, they rose to a peak of 6,200 in 1921. After the disappearance of the exservicemen there began another rapid and continuous rise, and now they appeared to have reached a stationary figure of 6,500. In other words the stable post-war figure was about 2,000 more than the pre-war. In 1913-14 there were 4,700 students and 1,287 classes, in 1932-33 there were 6,400 students and 2,051 classes. So alongside an increase of 36 per cent. in the number of the students there was an increase of 60 per cent. in the number of classes.

The average size of the classes had not decreased. Many, indeed, had increased beyond recognition. The apparent paradox was resolved by the fact that many more students were taking organised courses of four or five classes and fewer were taking single classes. In 1914 35 students took the associateship, in 1921 91, and on this occasion 156. The Alderman West prizemen for the year were Colin Bailey and William Morris.

JAPAN BUYING HIGHER GRADE COTTON

Should India Ban Japan's Coarse Cloth Latter May Increase Her Finer Cloth Production With U. S. And Egyptian Cotton

A number of circumstances are giving unusual importance to the price relationships between American, Egyptian, East Indian, and other growths of cotton, and the tendencies of the markets are being watched with interest, writes the "Manchester Guardian". For one thing, there is the position of Indo-Japanese trade, which, at the moment, suggests the possibility of a smaller demand for the lower qualities of East Indian cotton, of which Japan was formerly the only important consumer. The result of this might be an increased demand from Japan for low-grade Chinese, Persian, or other "outside" growths, but, on the other hand, it has to be remembered that Japan bought short Indian cotton largely for clothes for the Indian market. If coarse Japanese goods are excluded from India as a result of the higher duties, and from other markets as well, Japan is likely to increase her production of finer cloths, for which low-grade cottons could not be used. In these circumstances part of Japan's demand would be deflected from short Indian cotton to longer cottons from the United States, Egypt, or elsewhere, and cotton merchants in Egypt appear to expect that the recent tendency towards larger consumption of Egyptian cotton in Japan will receive a considerable impetus from the present Indo-Japanese situation.

Japan appears to have made large purchases of cotton in the United States during the last month or two, but little has been heard, so far at any rate, of purchases in Egypt. It seems probable, however, that Japan will consume more Upper Egyptian cotton this season, and in Japan and in most other countries there may be a considerable substitution of Upper Egyptian for American cotton. The Misr Cotton Export Company, of Alexandria, in its monthly report for September, shows that, grade for grade and quality for quality, it is more economical to buy Upper Egyptian cotton than American, and, indeed, in view of the contrast between the acreage reduction and currency inflation plans in the United States on the one hand and the unrestricted production policy in Egypt on the other, it is not surprising that price differences should favour Upper Egyptian cottons.

COMPARATIVE PRICES.

The question of comparative cotton prices is discused by Mr. John A. Todd in the current issue of the "Empire Cotton Growing Review." Mr. Todd points out that, since the suspension of the gold standad in the United States, there is virtually no "gold" price for cotton—at any rate, none of the principal primary markets for raw cotton is in a country whose currency is still linked to gold,—so that comparisons are difficult. He shows, however, that between the suspension of the gold standard in this country in September, 1931, and in the United States in April last, East Indian cotton was abnormally dear at Liverpool in comparison with American, but that for the last few months the difference has been wider again, though it is still narrower than it was during 1930-1. The inflation of American prices, Mr. Todd says, has not been fully reflected by the outside growths, which should thus be placed in a rather more favourable position.

China's Silk Trade Hit

Keen Competition Of Italy, Japan And France Leads To Decline In Exports

In the day when all roads led to Rome, Italy had a monopoly on China's foreign trade. By the over land desert route through Turkestan and Parthia and by sea, from Canton to Persia, a never-ending stream of silk, furs, gold and metallic products flowed from the Far East's "Center of the World" to Rome, equally presumptuous. In return came Roman textiles, drugs, precious stones and spices, writes William Gilman, United Press correspondent, in the "Philippine Herald."

Now China sells soybeans and vegetable tallow to Italy and gets in return rayon and felt hats. Italy is far down on China's foreign trade list. Where the United States, Great Britain and Japan have contributed tremendously in the past few decades to the opening of China's markets figures show that Italy has lagged. In a 27-year period she has merely doubled the value of transactions, from HK. Tls. 8,590,000 in 1905 to HK. Tls. 17,610,000 in 1932. China's trade with Italy was but 1.59 per cent. of her total in the record year, 1929, and but 1.14 per cent. last year. Observers are even more pessimistic about the future.

There is an eloquent story contained in the trade of silk and its modern sister, rayon. In ancient days China guarded jealously the secret of silk production. Even tually either Marco Polo, as legend has it, or some Catholic priest smuggled silkworms out of Cathay. To-day, China's export of raw silk to Italy is rapidly decreasing. According to figures contained in a careful survey of Sino Italian trade released by Mr. Ho Ping-yin, Director of China's Bureau of Foreign Trade, in the "People's Tribune," silk exported to Italy in 1913 amounted to HK. Tls. 4,070,000 and declined in 1929 to HK. Tls. 3,764,000. The halcyon year was 1918 with HK. Tls. 10,040,000 but even that figure represented but 11 per cent. of Italy's total import in that line.

Not only does Italy to-day produce much of its own silk, but China finds Japan and France keen export competitors.

CHINA IMPORTS RAYON.

On the other hand, China, home of the silkworm, is now importing rayon. In 1929, 31.7 per cent. of the artificial silk exported from Italy was absorbed by China, which bought 50 per cent. of its rayon in that country. But even this major item of Italy's export list has weakened. Only 5,570,000 pounds were bought by China in 1932 as compared with 13,900,000 pounds in 1929. The depression and Japanese dumping methods are blamed.

The import of rayon has dropped but the export of silk from China has sunk even more. This is indicative of the general Sino-Italian trade. China lost her favourable trade balance in 1925 and was HK. Tls. 10,700,000 behind in 1931. Italian products fill certain market needs in China and will find a steady, though not tremendous, demand while Chinese exports are suffering a decline due to keen international rivalry.

BLACK FOREST RAILWAY

10 Years Of Progress And Experience

One of the most interesting railways in Europe, both from the point of view of the railway enthusiast and the tourist, is the Black Forest Railway which looks back upon sixty years of existence this autumn.

It must be one of the few railways in the world that has not outwardly altered the region it serves. While giant trans-Continental expresses roar along its metals and a good service is maintained between the smaller stations, ancient Black Forest customs remain unchanged.

At some stations sophisticated travellers from European Capitals sitting in luxurious restaurant cars and peasants waiting on the platform in folk costumes of olden time eye each other in astonishment. It is on record that three years ago an actress was so affected by the sight of a charming peasant girl in folk costume that she exchanged her own expensive clothes for the girl's dress then and there a quick change being made in a waiting room! The actress wore the dress for the remainder of the journey.

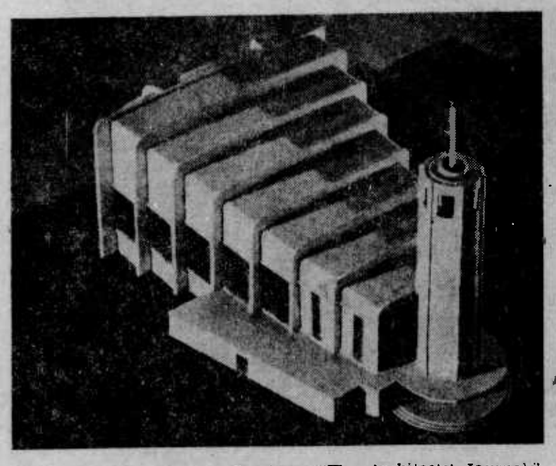
When constructed the railway was looked upon as being one of the foremost engineering feats of the day and was afterwards used as a model for the St. Gotthard railway. The line running from Offenburg in the Rhine Valley to the Rhine at Basle has the distinction of twice crossing the chief European watershed between the Rhine and Danube and provides unparalleled views of the Black Forest country. Near Sommerau it reaches a height of 2,600 feet.

JAPAN TO GROW COTTON IN ABYSSINIA

Obtains Concession For Cultivation Of 3 Million Acres

The report that Japan has obtained a concession for the cultivation of 3,000,000 acres of land in Abyssinia for cotton production is an interesting one in view of Abyssinia's position as a cotton grower. Cotton of an inferior quality grows wild in the country, and the delta of the Harrar is considered suitable for cotton cultivation. There are two difficulties, however, in that the natives cannot be induced to leave the highlands to work in river deltas, so that labour would have to be imported—though Japan would no doubt be glad enough to provide immigrants—and in that, under a treaty with Great Britain, made in 1902, Abyssinia is precluded, except with the consent of the British and Sudan Governments, from constructing or permitting the construction of any dam across the Blue Nile, Lake Tana, or the Sobat which would arrest the flow of their waters into the Nile. The French Association Cotonniere Coloniale, in spite of these difficulties, has become interested during the last few years in cotton growing in the Harrar district, which is connected by rail with French Somaliland.

NEW CHURCH ARCHITECTURE



Courtesy: "The Architects' Journal."

This novel design of a Church, by Walter Goodesmith, A. T. C. (Syd.), A. R. I. B. A., was awarded the Portland House Travelling Scholarship and Gold Medal of the Institution of Structural Engineers for 1932.

The acoustical treatment of the problem and the correct expression of the materials used have been the deciding factors in determining the mass and general expression of the structure.

The side walls and roof are identical in section, the stepped formation increasing directly as the distance from the source of sound.

The circular east-end carillon tower has tubular bells and is an expression of circular glass lights set in concrete between vertical piers, the top being surmounted by a wireless mast.

The main windows extend between rigid frames, and cossist of rolled plate fluted glass in facets, set alternately at 30 deg. between concrete mullions.

An open-air pulpit is provided at the west end for haranguing the multitudes in the open spaces surrounding an amplifier is installed therein.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1933

BATTLING WITH BOGEYS

We must say, with all respect, that Mr. K. F. Nariman, whose letter appears in another column, seems to be battling with bogeys of his own creation. We hold no brief for the Mahrashtrian Conference. But we shall always support any worthy effort to organise political activity on the right lines, either outside or inside the Congress, and we can find no justification for the condemnation in advance of this Conference. However, we have no doubt that Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and the other organisers can take care of themselves and we leave it to them to reply in detail, if they deem fit, to Mr. Nariman. Our only concern is that there shall not be a "heresy hunt" every time anybody attempts to organise activity outside a clique which itself seeks to monopolise all power in the Congress by unconstitutional methods and is wholly responsible for the present inertia and stagnation in the country.

We can see no harm in admitting non-Congressmen to such a Conference, in view of the fact, that they must before admission subscribe to the creed of "Independence to be attained by all peaceful and legitimate means" as the goal for which the country is to strive. There must be thousands of patriots in the country willing and ready to engage themselves in fruitful national work, who are not actually members of the Congress and cannot become so at the moment because they would not know where to enrol themselves if they wanted to, since Mahatma Gandhi has locked up the machinery and taken the key to Wardha.

NOT GOOD POLITICS.

This may be a very good way of preserving the purity of the Congress policy as those now in control conceive it from their point of view. But it is neither good democracy nor good politics Mr. Nariman may not be able to appreciate the fact,— not having had the opportunity of watching recent developments— that there is a deliberate and calculated plan to keep the reins of the Congress in the hands of a minority, who, unable to resist the patent conclusion that their own policy and programme have definitely failed and powerless to infuse any further vitality into a moribund movement, have retired to their tents, after taking the precaution to ensure, as far as it is possible to do so, that all Congress organisations shall be closed down until they are ready to open them up again.

They have graciously given their sanction in the meanwhile to Congressmen to carry on such useful constructive activities as they may have inclination for. But as soon as anyone displays a symptom of activity the cry of "traitor" is raised. It is a pity Mr. Nariman has allowed himself to be drawn into this sorry business. As we have said it is not good politics and it is not democratic. It is not good patriotism either, because it tends to create a tyranny of a minority.

LET IT PROVE ITSELF.

Any honest attempt at organised action at the present juncture, when political activity is at a complete standstill, should be welcomed. It should certainly not be discouraged. Mr. Nariman says that "long discussions"—we wonder when we had time for them—with some active supporters of the move, led him to the conclusion that the intention was to form a party outside and independent of the Congress. We are bound to say that our own inquiries have not led to such a conclusion. But, as we have said, we hold no brief for the organisers of this Conference.

We are only concerned for the present to know that it does not seek to replace the goal which the Congress and the country has set before it by any compromising and defeatist substitute. For the rest, we can leave it to prove itself and if it is able to recommend and put in action any sort of practical programme in which an honest patriot, whether he is technically a Congressman or not, can engage it will be doing a service to the national cause.

THE FREE PLATFORM.

Mr. Nariman writes as though it were an act of treason to call off Civil Disobedience or to advocate Council Entry. There can be no sort of useful discussion if people take up this kind of intransigeant attitude. Civil Disobedience has already called off itself. It cannot be sustained and it cannot be revived for a long time to come, even if anyone might think it possible to accomplish anything by it. And Council Entry, as we have often said, is a matter for discussion and decision, when the time comes, according to the circumstances that exist; and if there is a decision in favour of it we do not suppose that Mr. Nariman will be reluctant to avail himself of it.

All these are matters for consideration and discussion, and in the meanwhile, we cannot have a rigid restriction on freedom of opinion as well as freedom of discussion and say that because people are against the continuance or renewal of Civil Disobedience or in favour of Council Entry they are traitors to the Congress. There has been too much latitude given to this sort of tyranny in the Congress. The fullest liberty of discussion and opinion must be allowed if it is to be, as it should be, a true reflection of the considered views of the country.

TILAK'S EXAMPLE.

Since Mr. Nariman has invoked the name of Tilak, we would remind him that the Lokmanya held aloof from the Congress for seven years, because he would not bow to the dictation of a junta, and pursued his own course; that he and Mrs. Besant formed their Home Rule Leagues, as independent parallel organisations to carry on the work of active propaganda and agitation which the Congress, of those days continued to neglect, and that Mr Nariman, himself, if we mistake not was a member of one of those bodies. And, it is inevitable, that whenever the Congress becomes inactive and the political atmosphere stagnant, as is unfortunately the case at present, people who are not content to be led or penned up like sheep, will proceed to This is what has happened, as it seems to us, in the case of the Maharastrians who have organised this Conference. If they prove to be mischievous reactionaries the country will know how to deal with them. But what reason is there to think so?

For ourselves, we have kept and shall continue to keep an open mind as to the merits or demerits of this Conference until we see what its conclusions may be, and we shall always deprecate any attempts to stifle discussion or to raise in anticipation the cry of heresy in such circumstances. If the Maharastrian Conference does anything which is calculated to harm the Congress or to destroy what influence those now in control have left it, we shall be the first to condemn it. But that does not mean that it should be condemned if it refuses to aid and abet those who have demobilised the Congress and paralysed its machinery, are effectively preventing it from functioning, and seem bent on stifling the voice of those who seek to restore its activities, by refusing to call the deliberative executive body together for the discussion of future policy and plans.

"If He Were Not Sir Samuel"

In his address before the London Rotary Club Sir Samuel Hoare announced his belief that "co-operative rather than coercive measures" were to be embodied in the future constitution of India." He also told his audience that during the past two years he had tried to base his proposals for the constitutional changes "on good-will and co-operation of large bodies of opinions in India." There never was a greater mis-statement of facts by a Secretary of State for India, and it would be amazing that Sir Samuel should make himself responsible for it, knowing that it is not true, if he were not Sir Samuel. He himself knows too well that the whole country is opposed to the White Paper policy and that even the Liberals have refused to look at it. It is only a handful of Indians, his own nominees or of the Government of India, who have undertaken to co-operate with him and the Joint Parliamentary Committee in the White Paper policy.

Do we see any signs of co-operation in India to-day? Everywhere there is repression of the worst sort. The India of to-day is ruled by Ordinances and other repressive Acts. Thousands of young men have been jailed, or detained in concentration camps on mere suspicion, and there never was more discontent among young men than to-day. The whole of Bengal is seething with trouble, and the whole country seething with discontent, and yet day after day the rulers are bringing more and more repression to bear on the people. Is there a single reputable political party in this country which has passed any resolution approving of the White Paper policy?

If Sir Samuel is anxious to have co-operation of the people, he will have to reconcile the largest, the most powerful political body in the country. But the worst repression which he or his lieutenants could think of has fallen on the Congress. Knowing all this, Sir Samuel Hoare thinks nothing of misrepresenting matters to a London audience which must have been ignorant about the true state of things in India. So long as the Congress is suppressed, and the Liberals refuse to co-operate with him, so long must Sir Samuel Hoare consider that his scheme has failed to get the approval of the people or of any responsible section of them

IS HE QUITE SERIOUS?

The Poona District Local Board got little from Sir Frederick Sykes when it presented him with a farewell address. Every proposal made by the Board for additional assistance was turned down, for the very good reason that the coffers of the Government are empty and the Government themselves want all the money they could get out of the taxes. The Governor was good enough to say that Bombay is going to have a balanced budget this year, and that there will be no necessity for further taxation. Such propnecies are dangerous but, in any case, the emergency taxes will still be there and there is no chance of any reduction in the burden of the people, which has become almost unbearable, without any advantages to counterbalance them.

The Governor, naturally enough, referred to his Rural Uplift Scheme, but he did not tell the Board how it was going to be made a success. The new constitution, if and when it comes, will mean a fresh burden on the people, which is heavy enough even now, and the people in the Presidency will have to pay for this new boon, which they would gladly decline with thanks. But the Government, evidently want to force it on unwilling people, and the tax-payer in the Bombay Presidency will have to be prepared for this fresh sacrifice in the cause of "reform".

Apart from this, there is no sense in asking the District Local Board to increase its Local Fund Cess to meet its requirements. The Government themselves, Sir Frederick confessed, are unable to help the Board, for it is with the greatest difficulty that they can meet the many demands made on them. They cannot impose an Excise cess, and Mr. S. T. Kambli is watching and listening keenly, because it might result in illicit distillation and what is worse in reducing the Government revenues! Of course, such a preposterous proposal could not be entertained for a second. The Governor thus scrutinised every suggestion made by the District Local Board and in the end came to the conclusion that no help could be rendered except by way of a suggestion that the Board should put more pressure on the agriculturists by increasing the Local Fund assessment!

Such suggestions are not going to help matters in the districts. The Government could very well economise by cutting down the large salaries paid to their servants, but that is the last thing they are prepared to do. Merely asking the Board to dip their hands into their own or other peoples' pockets is of no avail. Therefore, schemes for Rural Uplift are bound to die a premature death,—if they are not forgotten immediately the Governor turns his back on the Presidency. Perhaps, he himself is not very serious about them.

SCHEME TO AID UNEMPLOYED

Citizens' Committee And What It Might Do

From S. S. Dubash.

There seems to be considerable indifference on the problem of unemployment in our country. Other nations and Governments are trying their utmost to provide relief and work to the people but here there is hardly any earnest efforts made to meet with the situation. The city of Bombay has also so far failed in its public duty and it is high time that sense of citizenship should rise to mitigate the distress of hundreds of unemployed educated youths and others.

"A few suggestions" are proposed for consideration by the public institutions and citizens as some move is badly needed.

1. "A Citizens Committee" should be formed. Representatives of the Municipal Corporation and other public bodies as The Welfare of India League, Servants of India Society, Bombay University and other Associations of youths should co-operate on this Committee to consider the situation and devise measures for amelioration of the Unemployed in the city. Co-operation of business houses and Institutions should also be taken.

2. The Committee should prepare a "Register of the Unemployed" showing their qualifications and conditions which can be rapidly ascertained through the newspapers by inviting information in the set forms to be published. The Register should be classified under the heads of different jobs and professions. Particulars of qualifications family and monetary circumstances salaries and requisite information should be gathered.

3. Another "Register" of the names and nature of "business." of "firms" and companies, shops and factories, manufactures and mills education and other Institutions, railways and other offices including Government should be also prepared. Information as to the position and capacity of each place of occupation should be ascertained together with the salaries paid.

4. It should be brought home to the proprietors and managers of each place of occupation to make an adjustment in their administration so as to "pick up some more men" from the unemployed. This should be done even at some sacrifice of profits and reductions in high paid salaries from which the unemployed can be kept and paid. There should be division and distribution of labour and work so as to accommodate more men. Short hours so as to afford turns to others to be employed can be considered and introduced with distribution of work and salaries, without causing undue hardships to those drawing hand to mouth salaries and those with larger salaries should be considered for the purpose after inquiry as to the actual circumstances and family conditions.

5. "Fresh avenues and new work" should be created in all fields possible by expansion of branches and creation of new centres of business. Small and big manufactures and industries should be started with co-operation between the firms as to minimise the risks to each.

6 "Public works" should be started by public bodies such as the Municipalities and the Government as is done in other countries.

7. A substantial "Unemployment Fund" shou'd be started and public should be appealed to from the platform and the press for support. This Fund can be utlised for giving immediate relief to the deserving and for setting up new schemes for emoloyment.

8. In spite of the depression it cannot be denied that there is considerable surplus and superfluous wealth with some persons, and millionaires are not wanting

(Continued on Page 7).

Frankly Speaking

MR. NARIMAN AND 'D' WARD.

The friends of Mr. K. F. Nariman, who were pressing him to stand for the vacancy in 'D' Ward of the Bombay Corporation, seem to have been over-hasty in putting in his nomination.

It appears that, this was done without his final assent, in fact while he was only considering the matter, and, we understand, he has now definitely decided not to be a candidate.

We are glad he has taken this decision, which is characteristic of his well-known generosity.

Mr. Nariman's presence is badly needed in the Corporation, but it would have been a pity, for many reasons, if Mr. Baloo had had to stand aside for him to enter.

Everyone will hope that an early opportunity will occur to enable Mr. Nariman to return to the scene of his former activities.

BLOW TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The result of the East Fulham election is an indication of the extent to which the so-called "National" Government has lost the confidence of the electors all over the country.

East Fulham is a typical bourgeois constituency, of the kind that generally provides a substantial Tory majority.

The late member had a huge majority at the last election of 14,521 and even in the election previous to that his majority was over 6,000.

The Labour candidate has now been returned by a majority of nearly 5,000. Tory abstentions have reduced the poll to a large extent but the result clearly shows that the constituency is sick of the present Government.

There are several other bye-elections to follow and we have no doubt they will on the whole endorse the verdict of East Fulham.

GOD-SEND TO BRITAIN.

From the Indian Trade Commissioner's report for the year 1932-33, it is apparent that the Ottawa Agreement has been a God-send to Great Britain in one respect, since it has put a "definite check on the 12-year downward trend" of British trade with India.

It is doubtful whether India can say the same of her own exports to foreign countries, but, so far as we can see the conditions round us, unemployment is increasing and the misery of the people growing.

We are aware that we may be faced with solid statistics proving the contrary, but we are not very much concerned with them and we can only judge the conditions from what is actually taking place in India.

The report asks the British manufacturers to make a well-planned and systematic effort to follow up the "fiscal advantages of the Ottawa Pact." We have no doubt, the British manufacturer is quite alive to the need of selling his goods to India.

EXTRAVAGANCE AS USUAL.

It is evident that the Select Committee on the Reserve Bank are reproducing all the conditions which obtain at present in the Imperial Bank of India, and propose to give an enormous salary to the Governor of the Reserve Bank.

The question of the salary is left to the discretion of the Governor-General, who may be trusted to keep the standard as high as possible. At least he is not likely to err on the side of economy, for things are done at Delhi on a grand scale in consonance with the reputation of the City of Moghuls.

We do not know why they should not have Indian standards for poor India, and why they should vie with the Imperial Bank in their anxiety to hand over public money to the Bank's officials so liberally.

This is a matter which requires to be gone into carefully by the Assembly when the Bill comes before it again.

AN UNREASONABLE CLAIM.

It is amazing that the Bombay Government should claim the right to audit the accounts of the City Improvement Trust, even though the Trust has been amalgamated with the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

The Trust is now a part and parcel of the Corporation, and the Government have no right to insist that its accounts should be audited by the Bombay Local Audit Department.

It is the obvious duty of the Corporation to audit its accounts in every one of its departments including the Improvemests Trust, and any further auditing by the Government is bound to give rise to undesirable friction.

The Corporation should accept no compromise on this question as it involves the important principle of the rights and freedom of self-governing bodies.

Readers' Views

WHAT HYDERABAD WANTS

From Syed Abid Hassan

As the organising Secretary of a monster meeting that was held recently in Hyderabad to give vent to popular feelings on the present policy of the Nizam's Government, allow me to clarify the issues that were involved.

Believe me, Sir, the issues involved were agitating the public mind so vehemently that to suppress our sentiments in that respect would be tantamount to non-co-operating with the Government. Like loyal subjects of our ruler, we decided on the proper and constitutional course of expressing our views at a representative public meeting, in the recognised way.

What were the issues involved? Jobs! whispers somebody, because that is what the Firman spoke of.

I beg to state most authoritatively that such was not the case. The meeting was organised to thank H. E. H. not for that portion of the Firman in which the Government were asked to do away with the present anomaly of conferring posts on outsiders, but to thank him for that portion of the Firman in which our sovereign shrewdly recognises that elements of discontent are gathering strength in the State and asks his Government to eradicate the causes of such discontent. It was this aspect of our ruler's gracious edict that transformed our despair into hopes and provided a healthy channel of activity for our aspirations that might otherwise have pursued dangerous courses.

The Firman, though it ostensibly refers to appointments in public services, lays down three golden principles for the administrative policy of any country.

Firstly, none can as zealously serve a State and as willingly make sacrifices for its sake as its own nationals. Service of one's country is one's birthright; if one is deprived of this privilege, it augurs ill for the country.

Secondly, the right to profit by the economic resources of any country belongs to its own nationals first. If obstacles are put in the exercise of their legitimate right, it augurs ill for the country.

Thirdly, if a people are discontented, it is Governments duty to probe into its causes and remove them, instead of letting things drift and adjust themselves.

Nobody claims any originality for these principles. They are universally accepted, but, unfortunately, are observed more in breach than in practice. Our Ruler has ordained that they should be practised in the State. Does he not deserve in an ample measure our gratitude?

That outsiders have monopolised public services of all grades and are enriching themselves by the economic resources of our State, is just one cause of popular discontent in Hyderabad. But the main cause, however, is that the higher policies of the State, too, are handled by outsiders. It is this that the people resent most.

I hope this will give some idea of the wide appeal of the issues that were involved at the recent meeting that has created such a stir in Hyderabad and abroad.

Hindu Mahasabha

From P. R. Lele

At Patna Bhai Parmanand, President of the Ajmere Session of the Hindu Mahasabha is reported to have said that "the Hindu Mahasabha was never started with the idea of working for political emancipation of the country." It was at the Hardwar Conference held in April 1921 that for the first time the name Hindu Mahasabha was adopted. Till then the organisation went by the title "All-India Hindu Sabha." Till then one of the object of the body was:

"(e) To promote good feelings between Hindus and other communities in India and to act in a friendly way with them and in loyal co-operation with the Government."

At the Hardwar Conference the last seven words were omitted and instead the following words were substituted:

"With a view to evolve a United and self-governing Indian nation."

I should like to know from Hindu Sabhaites in general and Bhai Parmanand in particular whether "A united and self-governing Indian nation" can be evolved without the "political emancipation of the country." Whether the Hindu Mahasabha has ever kept to its aim of promoting "good feelings between the Hindus and other communities in India" is a question by itself.

AN APPEAL TO MR. NARIMAN

From A Harijan.

Many people will have read with concern and dismay the report—, which I hope may be contradicted,—that Mr. K. F. Nariman has decided to stand for the vacancy in "D" Ward and that Mr. Baloo is being pressed to withdraw.

Everyone will admit Mr. Nariman's clams on the voters of "D" Ward both sentimental and material. But is it fair that Mr. Baloo, after working all this time, should be asked to forego his claim to the seat on the very eve of the election by persons, it may be said, who whole-heartedly supported his candidature though they knew that Mr. Nariman would be released in time to stand?

Apart from this personal aspect of the matter, there is the unfortunate fact, that whenever there seems to be a good chance of a Harijan candidate getting returned to the Corporation, either a caste Hindu candidate or a Congress candidate, or both in one, intervenes to prevent his election.

If Mr. Baloo is forced to retire on this occasion the impression created in the whole community to which he belongs will be most unfortunate.

I would, therefore, appeal to Mr. Nariman—whose nomination was put in, I am told and hope, without his knowledge—to be chivalrous and not to press his candidature. And, if is his early return to the Corporation is so much desired, I suggest that one of his friends who are so anxiously pressing him to stand against Mr. Baloo—such as Dr. Deshmukh or Mr. Hoosenbhai Laljee—might gracefully make the sacrifice and give up his seat to Mr. Nariman.

(We understand Mr. Nariman has already decided not to be a candidate.)

No Hindi In Ahmedabad!

From "One Who Knows."

As is the case with all the Industrial Cities, Ahmedabad has also the honour and good fortune of attracting and sheltering a large number of people hailing from other provinces of India forming more or less significant minorities of the Static population of the city. Now it is the bounden duty of the City Municipality to cater for the needs of such people in the matter of education, sanitation, and housing etc., and no Municipality can rightly justify its existence if it fails to cope with the demands of the citizens residing within its limits.

The report of the Ahmedabad School Board for the year 1932-33 has just been issued and discloses a satisfactory state of affairs a tribute to Lady Vidyagauri Ramanbhai Nilkanth, who is the Chairman of the School Board and thus responsible for the conduct of the schools.

During the year under report, eight new primary schools were opened plus two Gujarathi and six Urdu schools, taking up 654 new pupils.

The School Board of the Ahmedabad Municipality thus controls 119 schools including a high school for girls. There are also a Urdu high school and three Gujarathi high schools. The School Board also runs seven night schools. The total number of pupils is 23,139 including 15,380 boys and 7,759 girls.

Except in the Girls' High School and the English classes attached to the primary schools, education has been made quite free.

It is interesting to note that there is also a Montessori School called "Bal Mandir" teaching 42 boys and 29 girls.

The number of schools aided by the Municipality is 22.

In spite of such wonderful activities of the Municipality in the matter of education, it is really regrettable to find that Hindi finds no place in any of the schools under it.

Now within the Ahmedabad Municipal area nearly fifty thousand Hindi speaking people are residing. They do not form a floating population but are permanently settled many of them perhaps for generations together. Yet the Ahmedabad Municipality has not yet provided this huge population with any facilities for educating their children in their own Mother tongue.

This is a matter in which the Municipality itself ought to have taken the initiative and the fact that, in spite of strong representations on behalf of 50,000 people, the Municipality has not yet done anything in the matter, does not at all redound to the credit of a progressive Municipality in a big industrial City like Ahmedabad.

CITY FATHERS HONOUR EX-PRESIDENT'S MEMORY

Mayor Refers To Vithalbhai's Signal Services To Bombay And Corporation Adjourns For Day In His Honour

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned on Thursday without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel, who was once president of the Corporation.

At the outset Dr. M. C. Javle, the Mayor, referring to the sad death of Mr. Patel said:

You are all aware that one of our past Presidents and honoured countryman, Mr. V. J. Patel, passed away in the afternoon of Sunday, the 22nd October, 1933, at Nyon (Switzerland). India is passing through very critical times and the loss of her very eminent and patriotic sons at this juncture is to be deeply mourned.

SIGNAL SERVICES TO CITY

We all know with what great ability and success Mr. Vithalbhai adorned the Chair of this House and also how well he conducted our deliberations. With due despatch it was he who cleared off a very large amount of arrears which had accumulated in the various Committees of the Corporation. His subsequent elevation to the Chair of the Assembly and his great work there as the custodian of the rights of the House under the constitution are all well known to the public. Mr. Vithalbhai rendered signal services to this City and to the country at large and we all regret that a valiant and able son of India should have been lost to her at this critical juncture.

FIRST ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta then moved:—

"That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the sad death, which occurred in Nyon (Switzerland) of Mr. V. J. Patel, who as a member of the Corporation for over 5 years, as their President for the year 1924-25 and as a member and Chairman of the Schools Committee, rendered valuable services to the City and who had the unique distinction of being the first elected President of the Legislative Assembly and in whose death India has lost a devoted son, an able politician, a great parliamentarian, a sturdy patriot and a respected national leader.

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

ADJOURNS FOR DAY.

That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Corporation do now adjourn without transacting any business to-day."

AS LAWYER AND JURIST

Mr. Jamnadas said the whole country mourned the death of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel. Mr. Patel rose from the ranks and reached a status which even a man of opulence and influence could not reach. In the course of twenty years he rendered public service to the country which would redound to his credit for many years to come. By perseverance and doggedness he became President of the Assembly. As a constitutional lawyer and jurist there was no one to excel him. His memory would live long in the country more particularly in the Municipal Corporation where he had worked so strenuously in the interest of the City.

Mr. H. A. Lalji seconded the resolution.

BORN FIGHTER.

Principal Sohrab R. Davar gave reminiscences of the court life of the late Mr. Patel, when he practised in the Bombay High Court and met Mr. Jayakar and the speaker (Mr. Davar) every day to discuss problems of those days. He was a blunt and outspoken man and a born fighter.

CARRIED ALL STANDING

The resolution was further supported by Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin, Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle, Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, Mr. G. I. Griffith, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. Govindlal Shivlal, Mr. A. Soares, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. S. Chapsy, Mr. B. T. Desai, Mr. M. I. Raoji, Mr. M. A. Dabholkar, Mr. Soonderdas Morarji, Dr. M. B. Velkar and Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai.

It was carried all standing as a mark of respect.

The Corporation then adjourned till Friday (to-day) 3 p.m. (B.T.)

SECURITY FOR DIRECTORS

Central Board Of Reserve Bank Alone Can Remove Them

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26.

The Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill discussed today Clause 10 of the Bill relating to qualifications and disqualifications of directors and members of the local boards. Among the qualifications mentioned in the Bill, there is one which says that directors should be those engaged in the direction of agricultural, commercial, financial or industrial activities.

This portion of the Clause has been amended so that those directly engaged in agricultural, commercial, financial or industrial activities would become eligible to serve on the directorate.

As regards disqualifications it has been provided that no person should be a director or a member of a local board who is a salaried Government official or a salaried official of a State in India.

MORE ALTERATIONS

Other portions of this Clause relating to disqualifications are being amended, and a draft will be submitted to the Committee shortly.

As regards Clause 11 which is now under discussion and which relates to removal from the Directorate, alterations have been made so that whether in case of an elected or a nominated director the removal will be affected only on this resolution passed by the Central Board.

This is intended to give a sense of security and independence to the directors.

REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS.

The Committee further discussed clause 7, in which it is provided that a director nominated or elected shall cease to hold office, if after six months from the date of his nomination or election, he is not registered as the holder of unencumbered shares of the bank of the nominal value of not less than Rs. 10,000. This figure has now been reduced to Rs. 5,000.

It is also provided in the Bill that the Governor-General-in-Council may remove from office any director and the Central Board may remove from office any member of the Local Board, if such director or member becomes subject to any of disqualifications previously referred to.

To this list of disqualifications one more has been added, that is, failure to attend three consecutive meetings of the Board (whether central or local).

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

An attempt to provide that not less than twelve meetings should be held of the Central Board yearly has been defeated and the original proposition of six meetings remains.

An attempt was also made to provide that a general meeting should be held annually in Delhi within six weeks from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed. This was rejected in view of the fact that the head office will be migratory and so there is no fixed place for general meetings.—A. P.

Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das, a prominent zamindar of Lahore and a member of the Reserve Bank Committee, returned to India with his wife and son on Thursday.

Mr. K. F. Nariman And Maharashtrian Conference

From K. F. Nariman.

With reference to your Editorial comments on my statement, 're' the proposed Maharashtrian Conference, every Congressman will be glad to hear of a similar assurance from the organisers, "that, if a resolution of complete allegiance is moved in the Conference, it will be passed unanimously." I may assure you my apprehensions to the contrary were not as you suggest the result of "long pent-up energy and passionate loyalty to the Congress needing some immediate and concentrated expression;" but these conclusions were arrived at after long discussions with some active supporters of the move, who frankly confessed that the intention, under the circumstances, was to form a party outside and independent of the Congress.

Besides, the following circumstances also lead to the same conclusion:

(1) Non-Congressmen can be delegates and can exercise right to vote:

(2) Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's declaration that, if the Congress High Command did not accept his party programme, the party would function independently and carry on its programme;

(3) The admission-form signed by delegates contain two essential clauses, viz., that the C.D. should be called off; and Council-entry; those subjects, if I understand correctly, are not open to discussion and subject to vote; but will form the very basis of the whole proceedings. They are not in the form of recommendations to the Congress to alter the existing programme or policy, but the alternatives are taken in advance, regardless of the sanction of the Parent Body.

In spite of all that, I shall be glad to confess my mistake and unreservedly withdraw all aspersions, if I am convinced that my criticism was based on misconception and the organisers have no idea of forming an independent parallel organisation outside the Congress.

Further, your criticism that I desire to resist all attack on Congress from within or without is neither fair nor accurate; on the contrary, I have called upon all Maharashtrians not to be blind followers, but after the preliminary essential Resolution of Allegiance, "let there be free, frank, open unrestricted discussion, criticism and even condemnation of any policy or programme, and equally unrestrained suggestion for amendment, alteration or addition to the same, with the only proviso that there should be no breach of party discipline and no transgression of Congress Constitution." Thus, it is clear, I have not objected, much less resisted, any bona-fide constitutional attempt on the part of the Congressmen to overhaul the programme or change the present policy; but I shall certainly spend all the pent-up force as well as utilise the newly conserved energy to resist all attempts to harm the Congress, no matter from what quarter the danger comes.

However, without entering into needless and fruitless controversy, I readily accept your suggestion as the best solution that the very first resolution should be a complete and unequivocal allegiance to the Congress and consistently with that positive subsequent resolutions, suggesting any alteration should be in the form of recommendations to the Congress with the concession of the inherent elementary right to the delegates, both to discuss and vote for or against, according to their conscience and convictions.

Will the organisers of the Maharashtrian Conference promptly respond and accept this frank and positive offer? If not, will you prove your bona-fides and adherence to the Congress by joining the opposition in condemning this rebellious move?

MAN WHO FOUGHT BUREAUCRACY

Jamnadas Mehta Relates Patel's Tussle Wi Officialdom To Safeguard Popular Cause

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Vithalbhai J. Patel at a meeting of the citizens of Dadar held at Dhuru Hall on Thursday evening to mourn the loss of the departed patriot. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided.

SINGLENESS OF PURPOSE

In the course of his speech Mr. Mehta said that during the 25 years of public life, Mr. Patel was known for his singleness of purpose in fighting out India's battles for freedom. Though an Agriculturist by birth, he attained the highest position that was open for an Indian in India. No work was too small, none too big for Mr. Patel, who in his work in the Thana Local Board and the Bombay Legislative Council had proved that he was a courageous fighter for the people's cause.

MASTER OF CONSTITUTION

Continuing Mr. Mehta said that Mr. Patel had the detail of administration at his finger ends and was master of constitutional details and knew more about the working of the constitution than the bureaucracy.

As a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, he made the Library of the Council his office and mastered the statutes and the resolution that has been passed so that he always had facts and figures on his finger ends. He made use of the details of his knowledge of constitution and raised points of order in the Council at the right moment.

Before long, Mr. Patel was recognised by the then leaders of tehe Council as an indomitable fighter and a man of courage and resources.

Explaining the work of Mr. Patel as the General Secretary of the Council as an indomitable he went there to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee Mr. Mehta said that Mr. Patel proved himself a hard nut to crack by the members of His Majesty's Government. Mr. Patel was against sweet reasonableness and was well-known as an uncompromising critic.

IN THE ASSEMBLY

Referring to Mr. Patel's work as the speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Mehta said that when Mr. Patel was elected as the President he told his comrades "You think I will be quietened by the election. No not at all. You will see that I receive more attention than the members of the Assembly. Mr. Patel proved to the very last that statement.

It was customary that whenever the Viceroy addressed the Legislature both the Houses met together. It was considered to be a very great function when livened servants were found at every corner of the Assembly rooms.

WAR ON CEREMONIES

The Viceroy in flowing robes with two Page boys holding the robes was met by the President of the Assembly and taken to a golden chair from where the Viceroy would address the members while the Presidents of both the Houses sat just below the golden chair. Mr. Patel could not stand this side and was absolutely against the Viceroy coming to the Legislature Assembly and sitting in a golden chair while the President of the Assembly himself sat in a chair lower. Mr. Patel went through the standing orders of the Assembly and after making a thorough study wrote to the Private Secretary of the Viceroy that there was no provision for such ceremonies and that as the President of the Assembly, he could not permit such ceremonies. In 1927 when this letter was addressed by Mr. Patel as the speaker it was announced that the Viceroy would address the Legislature with the usual pomp and ceremony.

When the speaker's letter was received at the Government House, there was consternation amongst officials. Though one of the officials went to Mr. Patel and tried to persuade him to drop the question at least for that session, Mr. Patel refused to budge an inch and the ceremonial was at last abandoned.

Lord Irwin entered the Assembly Hall with Mr. Patel, set by his side and addressed the Legislature after the permission of the chair.

After resigning from the Presidentship of the Assembly, Mr. Patel was between Jail and Illness.

Concluding Mr. Jamnadas said that Mr. Patel was born lived and died a poor man.

RESOLUTION

Mr. Vaidya then moved the following resolution: "This public meeting of the citizens of Dadar places on record the profound grief felt by the whole of India at the sad demise of Vithalbhai J. Patel and its overwhelming sense of the loss the country has sustained by the demise of a great Indian Patriot and revered leader.

In commending the resolution to the House Mr. Vaidya said that he knew Mr. Patel from 1923 and was impressed by indomitable courage in his fights. As a constitutional lawyer Mr. Patel had maintained the dignity of the position that he held.

Mr. N. N. Menon seconded the resolution.

Mrs. Shantabai said that great patiot of India like Mr. Patel did not die of natural causes but by the sufferings underwent in the cause of the country.

The resolution was passed all standing.

EXTREMISTS PULL STRINGS

(Continued from Page 1)

settlement and might like to let things adrift for about a year in the hope that both the sides might feel the reaction to the new fiscal policy whether by boycott or by discriminatory action and then reach a settlement in the light of known facts.

OPTIMISTS IN FIELD

Responsible circles, both Indian and Japanese, however, discount these views and hold that settlement is in sight more or less on the lines suggested by the Government of India. For the present, therefore, no further developments are likely, until the Japanese Government gives instructions on the subject to the Japanese Delegation. These delegates are therefore spending their time in sight-seeing and paying personal visits to Indian markets and dealers in order to acquaint themselves with trade conditions.

They may also visit Calcutta and other places.

Sir Joseph Bhore had a conference with non-Official advisers when he discussed an important point now at issue. It is understood that the Commerce Member informed them that it was not necessary for them to stay in Delhi any longer and that he would send for them, if and when the opportunity arose.

JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE

It is understood that Mr. Kurata, leader of Japanese cotton Textile Delegation, has communicated to Lala Sriram and Mr. Mody the communique which he proposes to issue summarising the talks that Japanese have had with Lancashire delegates.

His Excellency S. Sawada played golf to-day.—A. P.

DANZIG HIGH COMMISSIONER

GENEVA Oct. 26.

Mr. Seamles er, the Permanent Irish Delegate to the League has been appointed High Commissioner Danzig.—Reuter.

SCHEME TO AID UNEMPLOYED

(Continued from Page 6)

in all communities, who can well afford to contribute liberally for any Unemployment Public Fund and sponsor schemes for relief and Employment like the capitalist class of other countries.

9. It may also be tried to enlist regular support of some regular contributions from individuals monthly from their incomes part of which can be spared for the purpose of helping the unemployed thus through a Central Organisation rather than by their casual unsystematic doling.

10. The big Charity Funds and Trusts can also be appealed to for funds.

11. On co-operative basis some mills and other concerns might be taken up and run by the Central Organisation of unemployment.

12. It is necessary to rouse the public conscience for realisation of this sad situation of Unemployment in the cities and the villages of India. It would be adequate to form organisations in each city starting with a "Citizens Committee" for the purposes aforesaid. As for the villages, some other methods and plans as recently engaging the attention of the Government and the public might be considered and acted upon at the earliest.

GERMAN REFUGEES

New High Commissioner To Look After Them

GENEVA, October 26.

Mr. James G. McDonald, Director, American Foreign Policy Association, has been appointed High Commissioner, International Organisation to assist the Jewish and other refugees from Germany.

Mr. James G. McDonald gained experience in this connection last summer on behalf of the association which is interested in the problem of refugees and visited most of the countries directly concerned.

The League invited Britain, France, Holland, the United States, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Argentine, Brazil and Uruguay to send representatives to serve on the Governing Body.—Reuter's Special.

CHURCHILL FINISH

(Continued from Page 1)

Churchill, and the Archbishop of Canterbury who paid a tribute to Mr. Churchill's patienece and good humour expressed the opinion that his general attitude was clear and suggested the self-denying ordinance in the matter of further questions in order to save Mr. Churchill from the necessity of reappearing and enable discussions with delegates to proceed.

Lord Salisbury and Lord Reading concurred with the suggestion.

Mr. Churchill thanking the Select Committee, expressed his particular obligation to the Indian delegates for the case with which they put so many matters and assured them that though he has been giving evidence, he was also been trying to learn.

The Select Committee to-day continues private discussions.

TARRIFF TRUCE DENOUNCED

France Takes Initiative To Protect Her Vital Interests

GENEVA, Octoger 26.

The General Commission of the Disarmament Conference accepted the Bureaux recommendations mentioned yesterday, including the adjournment Commission till December 4, while work on the draft convention would be pursued.

Eden, (Britan) observed it was clear that Germany's withdrawal could not be without effect upon the work of the Disarmament inevitably causing some discolcation, but the British Government was of the opinion that this must not be allowed [illegible] work of the Disarmament and promised Britains full co-operation.

TARIFF TRUCE.

The Tariff Truce to which the Powers agreed to facilitate the world conference negotiations has been denounced by the French Government which informed the League Secretary that France, for constitutional purposes of the country, was obliged to reserve her Parliamentary right to take the initiative in tariff matters and protect the country's vital interests.—Reuter.

Geneva.—Germany has given official notification of her withdrawal from the International Labour Office.—Reuter's Special.

Swimmer P. K. Ghosh, who created a new world record for endurance swimming, shook off the effects of swimming in loss than twenty hours. He went out for a motor drive on Thursday afternoon.

CALCUTTA 'CHANGE REMAINS CLOSED

CALCUTTA, October 26.

The Stock Exchange remains closed on Thursday and Friday that is October 26 and 27 on account of Gopestwami and Jagadhatri pooja festivals.—A. P.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Captain F. W. S. Watkins, on return from leave, resumed charge on October 16 of the office of Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Burma and Captain D. C. S. Sinclair who was officiating as Private Secretary resumed charge of the office of Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Burma.—A. P.

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BANK'S PROCEDURE IN CASE OF BAD DEBTS

Manager Explains Intricacies Of Transactions

MAGISTRATE UPHOLDS WITNESS'S OBJECTION TO INSINUATIONS AGAINST DIRECTORS

Questions as to whether the Bank of India had to write off as bad debts loans due to it from Mr. J. B. Petit, were put to Mr. A. G. Gray, Manager of the Bank of India in further cross-examination at the resumed hearing of Mrs. Gulbai Petit's case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday.

Mr. Gray replied that for all debts due by Mr. Petit the Bank either held security or made a 16-annas provision out of the Bank's own funds, but nothing was shown as bad debts.

In this case Mrs. Gulbai Bomanji Petit, her daughter, Mrs. Dinbai Ferdoonji Petit and her son, Pirozsha Bomanji Petit are summoned to answer charges of fraudulent transfer and concealment of assets to prevent distribution among creditors at the instance of the Bank of India.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad with Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for the Bank, while Mr. S. G. Velinkar and Mr. Lam, Solicitor, appeared for the defence.

BREEZE IN COURT.

There was a breeze in the Court when Mr. Gray objected to a question put to him by Mr. Lam, for the third accused, which, he contended, cast insinuations against Mr. F. E. Dinshaw as Director of the Bank of India.

After a passage-at-arms Mr. Lam dropped the question.

WITNESS'S CORRECTION.

The witness made a correction in his evidence given at the previous hearing, and said that, the Bank demanded from Mrs. Gulbai security in respect of the loan (a) a mortgage on the Garden Reach property and (b) a second mortgage on the Sheikh Memon Street property and jewellery mortgaged with the Provident Investment Company plus additional jewellery.

Mr. Velinkar: Are you aware that there was a meeting between Mrs. Dinbai and Mrs. Gulbai on June 10 regarding the question of giving security to Mrs. Dinbai?

Witness: I may have knowledge about the matter, but I must have the correspondence before me.

Q: When did you first came to know about the mortgage over the Sheikh Memon Street property?

A: I came to know about it at the time the mortgage was made for about Rs. 2,50,000.

Q: When did you come to know that Mr. J.B. Petit was unable to pay his debts?

A: I can't tell you the exact date. This was between the years 1929 and 1932.

Q: What was the earliest date?

A: That was when the Bank called upon him to repay the loan and he failed to do so. Also when he did not pay the interest due on the loan in July, 1929. But on January 10, 1930 he paid promptly the interest due on the loan till 31st December, 1929.

GOT NERVOUS IN 1930.

Q: When was it that you became somewhat nervous about Mr. Jehangir Petit being unable to pay his liabilities?

A: I must have been anxious about this business since 16th May 1930 when the Bank sent a registered letter to Mrs. Gulbai and Mr. J.B. Petit for repayment of the loan.

The witness added that he had no anxiety at this time about Mrs. Gulbai's position.

Mr. Velinkar: So when in April 1930 Rs. 50,000 was paid to the Bank as part-payment of the loan your anxiety regarding Mr. Jehangir Petit's inability to pay must have disappeared?

PARTIAL RELIEF.

Witness: My anxiety disappeared only to the extent of Rs. 50.000 (laughter).

Q: Did you show in your balance sheet any amount due to the Bank by Mr. J.B. Petit as bad debts?

A: If there was any debt due by Mr. J.B. Petit for which the bank held no security or no specific provision was made that was shown in the balance sheet as bad debts.

PROVISION MADE.

The witness added that at all times when the balance sheet of the Bank was published there was for all debts due by Mr. J. B. Petit either security or adequate provision made by the bank.

Is it that the Bank itself makes provision from its funds for debts which are not secured yes.

To another question witness said that the amount of Rs. 1,99,000 due from Mr. J. B. Petit was not shown as bad debts because adequate provision was made from time to time out of the bank's own funds.

What provision have you made against this loan?—The present position is that a 16 annas provision has been made.

That means that you treated this as a bad debts I only say that we made a 16 annas provision. In many case where we have had to make such provisions it has happened that the loans have been paid up.

INSPECTED PROPERTY.

Did you go and inspect the Sheikh Memon Street property with Mr. F. E. Dinshaw in November 1931—yes.

From whom did you receive information that Mrs. Gulbai was in Bombay in June 1931? From one of our Directors.

Was it Sir Dinshaw Petit?

Witness. Yes.

MRS. DINBAI'S LETTER.

Mr. Velinkar read a letter written by Mrs. Dinbai to the bank's solicitors in October 1931 suggesting that if the bank allowed the petition in insolvency filed against Mrs. Gulbai, her mother, to be dismissed she undertook to pay to the Bank a sum of Rs. 50.000 by four yearly instalments of Rs. 12,500 each. She further agreed to transfer to the bank her rights under the second mortage over the Sheikh Memon Street property.

DAILY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Velinkar (to witness): Was this letter shown to the Board of directors? It was referred to the Daily Committee who declined to consider the proposals, although the matter was marked urgent.

What is this Daily Committee? This committee is formed by two directors attending the Bank every day.

Was Mr. F. E. Dinshaw a member of the Daily Committee when the proposals of Mrs. Dinbai were rejected Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. Saliram Mathradas formed the committee.

Mr. Velinkar tendered the reply of the bank declining the proposals made in Mrs. Dinbais' letter and stating that the insolvency petition against Mrs. Gulbai would be proceeded with.

This finished the cross-examination of the witness by Mr. Velinkar.

Mr. Dhondhi reserved cossexamination on behal of the second accused.

Mr. Lam, solicitor then cross-examined Mr. Gray on behalf of the third accused.

The witness that he was present in court when Mr. Carden Noad made his opening address to the court and he averred that the statements contained in the complaint were drafted on his instruction and they were correct to his knowledge.

The Registered office of the Provident Investment Company of which the partners were Mr. F. E. Dinshaw Mr. A. H. Wadia and Mr. S. S. Balsekar, (the last named was the Chief Assistant of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw), was in the office of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw in Payne and Co., Solicitors at Esplanade Road.

Witness was aware that Mrs. Gulbai had borrowed monies from the Provident Investment Co. Witness had also heard but had no definite that Mr. J. B. Petit was also indebted to the Provident Investment Co. About 5 or 6 years this information reach him and also that Mr. J.B. Petit had given a charge of the interest he had in the Agency Commission to the Provident Investment Co.

Mr. Lam then wanted to tender a letter written by the Solicitors of the Bank to the Solicitors of Mrs. Gulbai.

SUSPICIOUS ATMOSPHERE.

The Court questioned the relevency of this.

Mr. Lam said that the prosecution had tried to prove that the transfer of the property was a fraudulent transaction, and there appeared to be an atmosphere of suspicion surrounding these trans actions.

Magistrate: Upto now there has only been an atmosphere of suspicion. In fact, there has been nothing more than suspicion upto now.

Mr. Lam then asked witness whether he was aware that Mrs. Gulbai and Mr. Jehangir, who were both indebted to the Bank, were also indebted to the Provident Investment Company and that Mr. Jehangir was a common debtor to both.

The witness replied, that was so, but as far as the Bank was concerned Mr. Jehangir and Mrs. Gulbai were both treated as principal debtors.

Mr. Lam then asked witness: Has it occurred to you that as a result of this conflict anything that may be said by Mr. F.E. Dinshaw would tend to the advantage of the company than to the Bank?

WITNESS PROTESTS.

Witness protested against this insinuation and wanted the Court to make a note of it and asked Mr. Lam to repeat the question.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Lam what was the conflict of interest referred to?

Mr. Lam said that Mr. F.E. Dinshaw had lent money to Mr. J.B. Petit and had also as Director of the Bank sanctioned a loan to him.

Witness said: The question that was put by the counsel was a serious one as far as the Bank was concerned and that he took very strong exception to the words.

Mr. Lam, thereupon, dropped the question.

Counsel asked whether it was not a fact that Mr. Dinshaw had suggested a change of the Bank's solicitors, who had acted upto the beginning of 1933.

Mr. Setalvad objected to the question, which was upheld by the Magistrate.

Further hearing was adjourned till Friday.

GANDHIJI'S TOUR PROGRAMME

Will Reach Delhi On Dec. 9 And Stay On For Four Days

NEW DELHI, October 26.

According to the present arrangements Gandhiji will reach Delhi on December 9 in the course of his Indian tour.

He is expected to stay here for about four days.—A.P.

MARWARI WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Mrs. Gandhi Requested To Open Calcutta Session

The General Secretary of the All-India Marwari Women Conference, Calcutta writes:—

Preparations are nearly completed for the Sessions of the All-India Marwari Women's Conference which falls on the 28th and 29th October.

About 200 ladies have enrolled themselves as members of the Reception Committee. Every day a deputation of the local Marwari Women visits Marwari houses to invite their sisters to attedd the Conference.

Its is expected that a large number of delegates from all parts of the country will flock to the Conference. The Reception Committee has lent Imperial Theatres, Tarachand Dutta Street for holding the Session.

The reception Committee has approached Shrimati Kasturbai Gandhi to open the Conference.

GANDHIJI TO TOUR SIND?

KARACHI, October 26.

The Secretary of the Servants of Untouchables Societf, Sind, received a letter from Mr. A. V. Thakkar, stating that Gandhiji may visit Sind for a week beginning from December 25.—A.P.

SERVANTS OF PEOPLE SOCIETY.

LAHORE, Oct. 24. (By Mail).

The Servants of People Society, Lahore, founded by Lala Lajpat Rai, are celebrating their anniversary with a series of lectures, the first of which will be delivered by Acharya Narendra Deva, Principal of the Kashi Vidyapith, to-morrow.—A.P.

Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey (extreme left) and Lady Walwyn also arrived in Bombay by the "Strathnaver".

LATE DR. SIR JIVANJI JAMSHEDJI MODI

Public Parsi Meeting In His Honour

In deference to a requisition of upwards of 16,000 signatures made by the Parsis of Bombay the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds and Properties have convened a meeting of the Parsi Zoroastrians, know as the "Anjuman Sabha", on Sunday next the 29th inst., at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, in honour of the indefatigable Parsi scholar the late Shams-ul Ulama, Dr. Sir Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, Kt., C.I.E., Ph. D., LL. D., who passed away on the 28th March last. Dr. Sir Jivanji Modi had greatly enhanced the prestige of the Parsi community by his unique scholarship and had rendered great services to the community as the Secretary of the Parsi Panchayat of Bombay. Resolutions of condolence and of recording Dr. Modi's services to the community will be adopted at the meeting. A representative Committee will be empanelled to raise funds to perpetuate his memory, with Messrs. Kaikhushru Hormusji Cama, Kaikhushru J. Dubash (Solicitor) Kaikhushru F. Kanga and Khodabax E. Punegar to act as Joint Honorary Secretaries and Mr. Sorabji N. Pochkhanavala as Honorary Treasurer.

We understand that the requisition of more thna 16 000 signatories submitted in this case has been unique of its kind and that indicates the popularity of the deceased meant to be honoured by the meeting.

"MASTER OF TACTICS"

Patel, Politician Of First Rank, Dr. Hardiker

Dr. Hardiker has sent the following touching the death of Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel.

"In Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, India loses one of the greatest and ablest politicians of the present day. Master of tactics, he knew how to face his enemy and bring him down to his knees. As a man of action, he quietly laboured and while enhancing his own value thereby he proved to the world that India too can produce poiticians and statesmen of first rank. Its a pity that such a star vanishes to-day from the Indian horizon. More than ever, when the country is passing through critical moments, his talents and services were needed now but God, has it seems willed otherwise. May his soul rest in peace?

INDIA'S IRREPARABLE LOSS

Nadiad, Birth-place, Gives Tribute To Her Noble Son

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Oct. 25

Nadiad, the birthplace of Vithalbhai Jhaverbhai Patel, expressed its deep sense of irreparable loss by the sad demise of one of its most illustrious sons. The public meeting held at night in the Patel Maidan was singularly huge. It was presided over by Mr. Chandrashankar Narmadashankar Pandya, the well-known patriot and literary man of Nadiad. He spoke with great emotion and eloquence. He said that though the loss to the whole of India was great and irreparable, Nadiad's loss was much greater. Mr. Patel's special qualities were his great independence, courage and thoroughness. In him India has lost not only its most powerful champion, but also a great constitutionalist and parliamentarian. He rose to the highest position open to an Indian by sheer merit. At any time his loss to the country would have been great, but under the present trying circumstances it was irreparable.

Mr. Fulchand Bapuji Shah moved the main resolution which was seconded by Chaturbhai Narsinhbhai Patel and supported by Bapatlal Maneklal.

The second resolution for keeping his memory fresh was moved by Sjt. Gokuldas Dwarkadas Talati, the veteran leader of Nadiad, and seconded by Mr. Sunderlal Joshi.

A prayer by the President terminated the proceedings.

AGRICULTURE IN SIND

Provincial Board's Plea For Mechanical Cultivation

KARACHI, October 26.

The Conference of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, Sind, opened this morning in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. R. E. Gibson, Commissioner in Sind presiding.

The Conference was attended by prominent officials and non-officials including Mr. W. J. Jenkins, Chief Agricultural Officer, Sind, Mr. S. C. Mould, Chief Engineer, Sind, Mr. Dow, Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage, Mr. Jamshed Mehta and Mr. Shivrattan, Mohatta, President, Karachi Indian Merchants' Association.

The Conference first discussed, cultivation and power farming in Sind and passed a resolution considering the adoption of Mechanical means of cultivation essential to the proper development of barrage areas and of the great importance to further agricultural development in Sind. The Board also recommended the Government that research work into the technique and economics of mechanical cultivation in Sind be undertaken at an early date.

The Board also recommended that assistance be given to those wishing to start tractor cultivation on contract basis by means of Takavi loans to zamindars for payment of ploughing dues and by Takavi loans to suitable individuals for the purchase of approved tractors and implements to be used on their lands.—A.P.

LUCKNOW'S TRIBUTE TO PATEL

LUCKNOW, Oct. 25.

A largely attended meeting was held this evening to mourn the death of Mr. V. J. Patel at the Gangaprasad Memorial Hall, Raja of Salempur presiding.

A resolution was passed expressing sorrow at the demise of Mr. Patel, whose manifold services to the country both as a public worker and as President of the Assembly, would always be remembered.—A.P.

THANA HONOURS PATEL'S MEMORY

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Oct. 26.

A condolence meeting of the residents of Thana was held on Tuesday night under the presidentship of Mr. B R Damb, a prominent pleader, at the Bhaji Market, when glowing tributes were paid to the memory of Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel for the services rendered by him to the country.

A complete hartal was observed yesterday.

An ordinary general meeting of the Thana Municipality was adjourned on Tuesday evening as a mark of respect to the memory of the ex-Mayer of the Bombay Corporation wout transacting any business. A notice for adopting the condolence resolution has been given which will be moved at to-day's special meeting or at Friday's adjourned meeteing.

CONDOLENCE FROM ALL INDIA

On receipt of the sad news of the demise of Sjt. Vithalbhai, hundred of institutions all over India have passed resolutions of condolence, and regretting the loss of this worthy son of India. Meetings of citizens have been held, even in small towns and villages, recording their sense of profound sorrow.

Among these, the names of following should be mentioned:

Citizens of Bhusaval.
Citizens of Dohad.
Citizens of Borsad.
Citizens of Poona.
Citizens of Madras.
Calcutta Corporation

Satta Gambling In Wheat Tells On Commodity Prices

Summary Of Industrial And Commercial Conditions In Punjab For Month Of September

LAHORE, October 24. (By Mail.)

The following summary of industrial and commercial conditions in the Punjab in the month of September, 1933, is issued by the Director of Information, the Punjab:

GENERAL.

The money market continued to be easy and commodity prices registered a fall towards the close of the month on account of Satta gambling in wheat. The heavy rains during the month also caused some dislocation in the industrial and commercial activities of the Province. The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest stood firm at 3-1/2 per cent throughout the month.

TEXTILES.

(a) Cotton: The market for Lancashire and continental piecegooos was dull in the first week. Inquiries from consuming centres improved in the second week and orders for small quantity forward deliveries were booked for November and December shipments. Unusual rains during the third week retarded business. The market again improved in the last week but the sales were below normal. Dealers in Manchester prints are reported to have suffered losses on account of cheap Japanese prints offered in the market. The booking of orders for Japanese fabrics for long term deliveries was restricted. The market for country-made cloth was fairly brisk and prices were steady but on the whole sales did not come up to the expectations for this time of the year.

(b) Woollen: Japan placed on the market cheap shawl cloth which is reported to have very nearly ousted the French shawl cloth. Japanese woollen fabrics of other descriptions also competed favourably with Bradford and continental woollens and showed better sales and good margin of profits to the dealers. The Dhariwal, Cawnpore and Bombay mill fabrics were also in evidence in the market and commanded good sales.

(c) Silk: The manufactures of cheap quality silk saris, chaddars and shirtings at Ludhiana remained fairly busy and had satisfactory sales. There was a heavy demand for mercerised and artificial silk goods particularly printed saris which were chiefly supplied to Calcutta. There was a slight rise in the price of spun silk towards the close of the month.

(d) Hosiery: The hosiery factories all over the province worked under full pressure and some factories at Ludhiana worked day and night to meet the orders placed with them. Owing to fluctuations in the price of yarn, the rates were, however, lower by about 20 per cent compared with last year. Rumours of Japanese competition in woollen hosiery caused some uneasiness in the market.

OIL SEEDS.

The oil mill industry suffered from poor demand and fal in prices. Some over-production is also reported. The vegetable ghee plant at Lyallpur worked practically throughout the month but owing to heavy fall in prices the margin of profit was reduced considerably.

SPORTS GOODS INDUSTRY.

There was a marked fall in foreign demand and Indian demand was restricted owing to heavy rains, which reduced the output of the industry by about 25 per cent. There are however good prospects for winter season and orders for supply of guts and other winter lines have begun to be received.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The summary adds that nine joint stock companies with a total capital of Rs. 59,50,000 were registered during the month under the Companies Act.

TRADE UNIONS.

Two new labour unions were registered under the Indian Trades Unions Act. The number of registered trade unions was 32. A trade dispute arose between the luggage porters working at the Lahore railway Station and the head jamadar.—A.P.

WILL MUNICIPALITY OF KURLA IMPROVE?

Bombay Government Grants Year's Time

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, Oct. 26.

It is understood, the Government of Bombay after full consideration of the case of the alleged mal-administration in the Kurla Municipality has decided to give a further opportunity by granting one year's time to show satisfactory improvement in the Municipal affairs by expediting the collection of arrears of revenues, etc., as requested by the president of the Municipality in his reply to the Collector's charge-sheet in August last.

It may be mentioned here that the triennial term of the present board expires towards the end of August, 1934.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT RAIPUR

Mahatmaji Will Open It In Last Week Of November

The Secretary of the Publicity Department, of All-India Swadeshi Exhibition, Raipur, C. P., writes:—

Raipur is having an all-India Swadeshi Exhibition in the last week of November and it will continue for a month. Mahatmaji has consented to open the Exhibition.

Sub-Committees have been formed to manage different departments of the Exhibition.

The Municipal Committee Raipur has lent its beautiful garden "Victori Park" for holding the Exhibition. All information regarding the exhibition shall be available from Publicity Department of the Exhibition. The Public is informed that so far as cloth is concerned only hand-spun and hand-woven shall be allowed to be exhibited. No article prepared with foreign capital shall be allowed

● Whenever you need a powerful, dependable antiseptic, turn to Listerine for sure results. Listerine kills more than 200,000,000 germs in 15 seconds, yet it is perfectly safe to use. As a gargle it helps prevent colds, coughs, sore throat . . . stops unpleasant breath. Applied to burns, cuts or bruises it soothes inflamed tissues and speeds up healing. Wherever you use it it destroys dangerous germs and insures complete cleanliness. Keep a bottle handy at all times.

NOTHING WRONG IN REFERRING TO GIRLS BY NICKNAMES

Defence Counsel Concludes Address In Udwada Defamation Case And Protests Against Exposure Of Private Letters In Court

Mr. Saher continued on Tuesday and concluded on Wednesday his address for the defence in the Udvada Defamation case before Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur. The facts of the case as already reported refer to a confidential letter written by the accused stating that the complainant was not fit to be appoined a teacher in an orthodox Udvada mixed school as his ways, ideas and conduct were too forwad and advanced and that he had led the gay life of Bombay at Udvada.

NICK-NAMES AND PET-NAMES

Referring to the complainant's giving Mahomedan nick-names to girls, Mr. Saher asked "What is wrong with it? What is wrong with Mahomedan names? Is not a Mahomtdan as good as a Parsi or a Hindu? No one objects to the use of the nick-name 'Mary', as none dared to, it being the name of the Quein-Consort of H. M. the King-Emperor!" Mr. Saher considered there was nothing wrong in referring to girls by nicknames in letters, for he stated, even in families every member usually has a pet-name, and he would go so ta as to say that if a husband and wife did not have pet-names for one another, they could not be a loving couple. Mr. Saher complained about the disregard for the sanctity of friendship when private letters and conversation are exposed in Court.

UDVADA NOT ORTHODOX

Mr. Saher stated that Udvada people are not orthodox, but on the contrary they are very much advanced. He based his statement on a photograph exhibited in Court, in which about five ladies are seated together in a whole group of men, taken on the occasion of some jubilee celebration of a school at Udvada.

Commenting on the ways and doings of the priest-class at Udvada, Mr Saher stated that they were a very clever and shrewd class. He further stated that a white turbaned priest has a great tendency of flattering rich Sethias and to show that they are friendly with Bombay Sethias.

FAILURE A QUALIFICATION?

Commenting on the complainant's failure to pass his examinations in the midst of the gay life of Bombay, Mr. Saher said that many a man has worked hard but yet failed in his examination but has later on become a leader of society He said he had himself failed at the Matric examination.

Mr. Saher vigorously attacked the evidence of Mr. Faredoon Dadachanji, Solicitor, on the question of Udvada orthodoxy and stated that he was an avowed opponent of the Dasturs at Udvada.

Commenting generally on the case, Mr. Saher stated that the whole evidence in the case was fabricated and unreliable and should be rejected. With reference to the complainant's visit to the husband of the lady, with whom he had gone for mixed bathing, after the complaint was filed Mr Saher stated that Mr. Kanuga's remarks proved the whole case and showed the complainant's guilty conscience and attempt to stifle evidence was not correct. Mr. Saher argued that on the contrary the facts helped his case.

Mr Saher having concluded his address, the Court reserved judgment in the case.

CHARGED WITH CHEATING

Retired Officials Figure In Police Court

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Oct. 24.

Four retired Government officials, Directors of the People's Popular Mutual Loan Co. Ltd., Nagpur, and three persons constituting the Managing Agents of the Company figured as accused in the court of Mr. Beohar, Magistrate, First Class, yesterday when the case under Sections 420/120 B I.P.C. (Cheating and conspiracy) launched against them by the C.I.D. was taken up.

It is alleged that the accused cheated the public to the extent of Rs. 79,000 by promising loans at low rate of interest and collected the necessary fees from applicants but advanced loans in a very few cases.

The prosecution has cited 279 witnesses and the first witness will be examined on the 28th instant.

Mr. P. Lobo, Public Prosecutor appears for the Crown while Mr. Harlekar assisted by Messrs Mandpe and Shahane is defending the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Company.

BOMB THROWN AT A SIKH

Sequel To Bearing Of Personal Enmity?

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

A country-made bomb is alleged to have been thrown on Monday last by a Sikh in a village within the jurisdiction of the Barqi Police Station, about 14 miles from Lahore, as the result of which three persons were injured, including two women.

One suspect has been arrested by the police.

It is alleged that the motive for the crime was personal enmity. It is reported that the suspect was absconding in a dacoity case committed about seven years ago, but he was arrested through the agency of one Jaimal Singh, and sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

After the expiry of the sentence the suspect met Jaimal Singh and following an altercation between them he is alleged to have thrown a bomb resulting in Jaimail Singh, his mother and sister being injured. The suspect was arrested soon after the incident.—A. P.

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Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OP DAY

How It Should Be Observed On 4th November For Rural Uplift

The International Co-operators' Day will be observed this year on Saturday, the fourth of November, this being the first Saturday of November. Co-operative organisations—Provincial, Central and Primary—are requested to observe this day in a suitable manner and to send reports to the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association as also to their provincial co-operative journals.

The preponderance of the rural population in India gives to the Co-operative Movement in the country an essentially rural tone and the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association have fittingly recognised it in its motto: Co-operation—the best hope of Rural India.

On this the International Co-operators' Day, it would be well to recognize that the greatest service to the country consists in the further spread of the Co-operative Movement in Indian villages and to assist in the cause of village uplift by co-operative methods. Even to-day this movement is the strongest single national movement in the country, having under its banner more than two crores of members and their dependents mostly in rural areas. Village uplift work is undoubtedly therefore the basis for the success of economic co-operation and a richer national life and as such it should be the sacred objective of the numerous workers—honorary and stipendiary—who are engaged in this great movement.

This Day should be, it is requested, devoted to a close searching, not of the achievements of the movement so far, or of the defects and deficiencies that have hampered its growth, but of the ways and means for undertaking in right earnest village uplift schemes on a mass scale in the various provinces and States through the organisation for the purpose of Better-living Societies Adult Education Classes and Rural Scouts and so forth under the auspices of the various co-operative organisations—Provincial and Central—of the various Provinces and States in India.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

The agricultural outlook in the districts of the Bombay Presidency is as noted below:—

Sind.—No rain during week. Standing crops in good condition except in parts of Nawabshah where they suffered to some extent owing to insufficient moisture and were also damaged by insects. Rice crop was slightly damaged by rats and disease in Badin Taluka. Cotton and jowar crops were affected by bollworm in Smaro Taluka and parts of ... tively. Cotton picking in progress in parts of Hyderabad and Nawabshah and harvesting of kharif crops and rabi operations in most places. Supply of water for drinking and for irrigation sufficient.

Gujarat.—Rain during week at some places. Kharif crops generally in good condition except rice which was slightly damaged by rain in parts of Surat. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress in most places and rabi sowing in parts of Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals and Surat. Supply of water for drinking and for irrigation sufficient.

Konkan.—Rain during week general. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of early sown rice in progress but retarded in parts of Bombay Suburban, Kolaba and Kanara districts owing to rain. Supply of water for drinking sufficient.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Rain during week at some places. It was heavy in parts of Dharwar. Standing crops in good condition except in parts of East Khandesh, Satara and Belgaum where they were damaged to some extent owing to rain and in parts of Dharwar owing to excessive moisture. Cotton sowing in progress in parts of Dharwar and cotton picking in parts of East and West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Poona. Harvesting of kharif crops and rabi sowing in progress in some places, the latter being retarded in parts of Satara owing to excessive moisture. Supply of water for drinking and for irrigation sufficient.

Tinnevelly.—Mr. A. C. Woodhouse, Collector of Tinnevelly, held a Durbar on Saturday evening at the C.M. College Hall and presented the "Imperial Service Medal" awarded to Mr. Syed Mohiddin, retired Daffadar of the Collector's Office with a record of service extending to over 45 years. —A.P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Notification Of Civil Appointments

Mr. M. W. Brayshay, M.Sc., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay from the 23rd October 1933, vice Mr. A. N. J. Harrison.

Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar, LL.B., to be Assistant Judge, from the 8th October, 1933, vice Mr. K. A. Sapre, retired, and to take rank immediately above Mr. Abdul Majid Khan in the gradation list of Assistant Judges.

Mr. P. C. Divanji, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bulsar, to officiate as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon, vice Mr. A. R. Karnik, retired.

Mr. M. J. Merchant, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pandharpur, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bulsar.

Mr. M. S. Bagali, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pandharpur, to be Second Class Subordinate, Judge, Pandharpur.

Mr. M. C. Shah, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Viramgam, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. A. G. Munshi, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Chalisgaon, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Viramgam.

Mr. Vithal Dinkar Kawthalkar to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, vice Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala, M.B.E., on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. A. G. Wells, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, Satara, is granted, from the 2nd November, 1933, leave for 12 months.

Mr. C. W. E. Uren, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar, is granted leave for five months from the 25th October, 1933.

Mr. Shafi Muhammad Atta Muhammad Laghari to officiate temporarily as a Second Grade Deputy Collector in Sind from the 15th October, 1933, till the return of Mr. C. N. Sharples, from leave.

Rao Saheb Hashmatrai Lalsingh Gidwani to continue to officiate in the temporary appointment of (attached Deputy Collector, Rohri, from the date of return of Mr. C. N. Sharples, I.C.S., from leave.

Mr. A. Master, C.I.E., I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay for one month and 19 days followed by leave on half average pay for eight months and two days from 21st October, 1933.

Mr. V. B. Raja, I.C.S., is granted leave on half average pay for five weeks with effect from 1st October, 1933.

Mr. W. de C. Walsh, Divisional Forest Officer, North Khandesh, is granted, from 15th March, 1934, leave for 12 months.

Mrs. G. Sharpe, S.T.C., Assistant, Training College for Women, Poona, to be officiating First Assistant, Training College for Women, Poona, from 8th November, 1933, vice Miss M. Shinde.

Dr. S. K. Engineer, O.B.E., F.R.C.P., (Edin.), L.M.&S., F.C.P.S. (Bom.), re-appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College, and Physician, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, for a further period of five years from 19th October, 1933.

Captain M. Taylor, M.D., (Aberd.), D.P.H. (Aberd.), I.M.S., to officiate as Superintendent, Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda, from 25th September, 1933.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Vazifdar, M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), I.M.S., to return to duty from 5th November 1933 and is appointed to be Professor Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, Grant Medical College, and Physician and Superintendent, J. J. Hospital and B. J. Hospital for Children.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Candy, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, B. J. Medical School, Poona, is granted leave for eight months, from 24th February, 1934.

Major A. H. Harty, to return to duty on 23rd February, 1934, and to officiate as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, B. J. Medical School, Poona, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Candy, I.M.S.

Dr. R. S. Tirodkar, M.D., (Lond.), to be Honorary Associate Professor of Medicine at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, for a further period of five years from the 3rd January, 1934.

Mr. M. I. Shaikh, M.B.B.S., (Bom.), is re-appointed as Honorary Venerologist at the Civil Hospital, Hyderabad, and Mr. G. T. Sippy as Honorary Lecturer in Dentistry at the Medical School, Hyderabad, for a further period of three years from 1st October, 1933.

Mr. K. C. Gharpurey, M.S. (Bom.), Honorary Surgeon, Sassoon Hospitals, Poona, is granted leave for one year out of India from the date of availing in the month of February, 1934.

Mr. H. S. Mehta, M.B., M.S. (Bom.), to officiate as Honorary Surgeon at the Sassoon Hospitals, Poona, vice Mr. Gharpurey, proceeding on leave.

Mr. E. W. Perry, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee and to be an examiner for Hindustani (Urdu) vice Mr. A. Master, C.I.E., I.C.S., proceeded on leave 4th October, 1933.

and also an examiner in Kanarese vice Rao Bahadur Krishna Raddi B. Bhadrapur.

Mr. M. D. Bhansali, I.C.S., to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for Gujarati vice Mr. A. Master, C.I.E., I.C.S., on leave.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), K.C.I.E., O.B.E., J.P., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, vice Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., resigned.

Dr. K. G. Palkar, L.M.&S., B. M. S., Class II, Medical Officer in charge K. B. P. S. Dispensary, Poona, has been granted an extension of leave on average pay for two months from 25th September, 1933.

Dr. N. M. Chavan, has been appointed as Medical Officer in charge Malwan Dispensary from

COTTON CROP IN PUNJAB

Estimated Area Shows Increase Compared With Last Year

LAHORE, Oct. 23.
(By Mail.)

On an average of five years ending 1931/32, the area under cotton in Punjab has represented some 8.7 per cent of the total area under cotton in British India, says a note issued by the Director of the Information Bureau of the Punjab.

The estimated area under cotton in British districts as returned at the end of September is 2,031,000 acres (including 1,000 acres conventionally estimated) which shows an increase of 15 and 7 per cent respectively, as compared with the corresponding forecast and the actual area of last year respectively. The present estimate of area is in excess of the first forecast by 19,900 acres. Of the total area 1,224,000 acres are reported under Desi and 807,000 acres under American cotton. The estimate of the sown area farmed by selected Zemindars of the three important districts is in excess of the districts estimate by 15 per cent. The area in the seven reporting Indian states as now returned viz: 413,700 acres, shows an increase of 11 and 38 per cent as compared with the corresponding forecast and the final area of last year respectively.

The monsoon remained fairly active during July and gave moderate to heavy rainfall except in the west where it was generally light. The rainfall during August was greatly in excess of the normal almost all over the province. In September it was excessive in the southeastern, montane and submontane and a few central districts, and sufficient elsewhere. Excessive rains have caused considerable damage to cotton in parts of Rhotak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ludhiana, Sialkot and Gujranwala and some damage in parts of the most of the remaining districts.

The condition of the crop is 89 per cent of the normal.—A.P.

KHAN BAHADUR APOLOGISES

"Convinced Of Untruth Of Allegations"

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, Oct. 25.

Khan Bahadur Mohamad Abbas Khan, described as the central figure in Bangalore Disturbances of 1928, tendered an apology, yesterday in the open Court, to Mr. B. K. Garudachar, President, Bangalore City municipality, unreservedly withdrawing all allegations made by him during the enquiry by the Additional District Magistrate.

The Khan Bahadur had alleged then that there was a clique, including the plaintiff Garudachar, to denounce Government and its measures and vilify him.

Mr. Garudachar filed a suit claiming damages of Rs. 10,000.

K. B. Abbas Khan, in his apology letter stated that he was led to make those allegations believing the information given to him when he was in a perturbed state mind, in view of the incidents that occurred in front of his house. Since then he had learned and was convinced that these allegations were untrue and unfounded.

The Khan Bahadur hopes that with this apology an unhappy incident will be forgotten, and will lead to restoration of good feeling and mutual harmony among all the parties concerned.

Bordi.—Under the auspices of the Somavanshi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, a meeting held in the S. P. Hakimji High School Hall, on Sunday last, congratulated the students who had passed the University examination last year.

Delhi Advocate Complains Against Patiala Minister

Communique Issued By Latter Re Sub-Judice Case Constitutes Contempt Of Court, He Says, But Magistrate Declines To Interfere

The criminal case against Sardar Raghbir Singh, an advocate of Delhi which is pending in a magistrate's court at Bhatinda (Patiala), took a surprising turn when Capt. Surendrapal Singh, counsel for defence, moved for contempt of court proceedings against the Foreign Minister, Patiala State and the "Associated Press of India" for issuing and giving wide publicity, respectively to a Patiala Government, 'communique' on the subject of the case, while the case was 'sub-judice.'

The request was, however, turned down by the magistrate and the matter is now likely to be moved in the Patiala State High Court says the "Hindustan Times."

PATIALA COMMUNIQUE.

When the hearing in the case against Sardar Raghbir Singh was resumed on the 19th instant, Capt. Surendrapal Singh, counsel for the accused, moved the following petition under section 480 Cr. P. C. and 228 I. P. C.:—

That the petitioner has been under trial in this court for some time and that the prosecution evidence is being recorded from the 2nd October, 1933.

That the case is still pending before this court, and was pending on the 10th October, 1933.

That on the 10th October, 1933 the Government of his Highness, the Maharaja Saheb of Patiala, through its Foreign Minister issued for publication a "communique", which pronounced definite views about the questions at issue in this case, and expressed a pronounced opinion of the Government on the matter, 'sub judice', which action constitutes a contempt of lawful authority of this court.

That the 'communique' abovementioned was given a very wide publicity by the "Associated Press of India." The heading of the 'Communique' shows that the communique was issued from Patiala and distributed by the head office of the "A. P. I."

That a copy of the "Hindustan Times" the daily paper published from Delhi, in which the 'communique' has been published is attached herewith this petition and which forms part of this petition, for the perusal of this court.

UNDER ENQUIRY.

That the subject-matter of the 'communique' contains conclusions and definite findings on the facts of the case, which are still under enquiry and these conclusions and findings have prejudiced the petitioner irrepairably and by prejudging the issues to be decided by this court and as such constitute a grievous contempt of this court.

That the petitioner prays:

(a) That this court may be pleased to take proper action for contempt of court, committed by the Foreign Minister and "A. P. I." of India, and if need be to refer the matter to the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Patiala, for taking such steps as the High Court may deem fit and proper in the matter and to protect the interest of your petitioner from being prejudiced.

(b) That this court is under his Highness' Government and cannot be free from the effect produced on all the employees of the Patiala Government, by the said 'communique' the case may be sent up for trial before a tribunal which may be free from the influence of his Highness' Government.

COURT'S ORDER.

The Magistrate pronounced orreds on the petition yesterday, rejecting the petition on the ground that it was not maintainable and the 'Communique' issued by the Patiala Government did not constitute a comment on the case pending before him and it did not fall under the definition of contempt of court.

The counsel is likely to appeal against the above order in the Patiala State High Court.

HINDUS' FATE IN REFORM ERA

"In Permanent Inferior Position"

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25

A meeting of Hindus held at the Albert Hall this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. B. C. Chatterjee was addressed by Bhai Parmanand and a resolution was passed holding that the White Paper and Communal Award were designed with the sole object of keeping Hindus permanently in a position of political inferiority "—A.P.

To-day Commences

Revival of Greatest Comedy Classic synchronised with beautiful Music

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CHARLIE CHAPLIN

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CITY LIGHTS

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VIRGINIA CHERRILL

Charlie Chaplin in a scene from "City Lights"

Also Coloured Silly Symphony

"OLD KING COLE"

Daily 6-30 & 10 p. m. Sat. & Sun. 3-30 p. m.

WELLINGTON Talkies

DHOBI TALAO.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

October 26th.

Strathnaver, Ohlson, London.
Salawati, Bakker, New York.
Nawab, Duncan, Java.
Rajput, Dooly, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

October 26th.

Jalabala, Trichi, Rangoon.
Jalajyoti, Bhandera, Colombo.
Vasna, Rowe, Busrah.
Strathnaver, Ohlson, Sydney.

October 27th.

Salawati, Bakker, Calcutta.
Bengal Maru, Kurato, Kobe.

LOADING.

October 26th

Steamer California for Liverpool
Steamer Varsova for Busrah.
Steamer Gurna for Calcutta.
Steamer Dalgoma for London.
Steamer Masula for London.
Steamer Garmula for Rangoon.
Steamer Rajput for Rangoon.
Steamer Mount Olympus for Port Said (for order).

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Strathnaver:—The P. & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Strathnaver, arrived in harbour on Thursday from London, with the outward mails of the 12th inst., a general cargo a 766 passengers and hence she sailed the same day for Sydney etc., with mails, same bottom cargo and 272 through passengers.

S S Salawati:—The Volkart Bros., steamer Salawati arrived in harbour on Thursday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Nawab:—The T M Coy's steamer Nawab, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Rajput:—The T M Coy's steamer Rajput arrived in harbour on Thursday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Jalabala:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalabala, sailed on Thursday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Jalavijaya:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalavijaya, sailed on Thursday for Colombo, with a general cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna, sailed yesterday for Busrah with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Salawati:—The Volkart Bros.' steamer Salawati, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Bengal Maru:—The N Y K steamer Bengal Maru, will sail to-day for Kobe, via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, October 26.

2 Rajputana 9455, London 28|10, M M & Co.
3 Britannia 5281, Liverpool 2|11, Grahams Trading Co.
4 Masula, 4566 Karachi, 28-10 M M & Co.
7 Clan Macbride, 2981 M'Coast, 30-10 J Finlay & Co.
14 Kenya 4646 S. & E. Africa 1-11 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Oldham 3848, Karachi, N F L Edwards.
2 Gairsoppa 3227, Calcutta 31|10, M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2043, Busrah 26|10 M M & Co.
5 Sophie Marie 677, M'Coast 30|10, Merchant S N Co.
6 Jalavijaya 2297, Colombo 26-10 Scindia S N Co.
10|11 Bengal Maru 3231, Karachi 27|10, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK

F. Alavi 2161 Red Sea Ports, 28-10 T Morrison & Co.
L Jalapalaka 2630, NF, N F, Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Ranchi 2|11, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 2|11, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 9|11, P & O S N Co.
Carthaige 16|11, P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 23|11, P & O S N Co.
Strathaird 23|11, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Durenda 14/11 M M & Co.

FROM HULL.

C/Guildford 6/11 J F Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

California 30|10 Graham T. Co.
City of Paris 3/11 K N Co.
Clan Muckay 7/11 J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lindenfels 28|10 L Edward Ltd.
Ockenfels 5|11 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels 15|11 L Edward Ltd.
Weissenfels 26|11 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Kota Penag 11/11 T M Co.
Victoria 6/11 M Italiano.

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 21/11 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK

C/Worcester 8/11 F F Campbell.
Salawati 26|10 Volkart Bros.
President Harrison 3-11; F F Campbell Co.
President Hayes 17-11, F F Campbell Co.
Silverwillow 12/11 Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE

Tango Maru 30/10 N Y Kaisha.
Penang Maru 19-11, N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru 27-10 O S Kaisha
Tsurushima Maru 26-10 O S Kaisha.
Havana Maru 9-11; O S Kaisha.
Atlas Maru 23-11 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 9-12 O S Kaisha.
Conte Verde 27/11 L T Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Tarea 4/11 M M & Co.
Karanja 18-11 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.

Rajputana 28|10 P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 4-11 P & O S N Co.
Maloja 11|11 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 18|11 P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britania 2|11, S T Co.
California, N F G T Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma, N F M M & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Mount Olympus, N F L Drefuss.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oldham, N F L Edwards Ltd.
Salawati 28|10 Volkart Bros.
City of Cambridge, N.F.
F F Campbell and Co.

FROM BUSRAH.

Bamora 1|11 M M & Co.
Varsova 2|11, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Garusoppa 30|10, M M & Co.
Chybassa NF M M & Co.
Gurna, N F M M & Co.

FOR KOBE

Samali 18/10 P and O S N Co.
Bengal Maru NF N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru NF O S Kaisha.

FOR KARACHI.

Masula 28|10, M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Kenya, 1|11 M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nawab NF, T M Co.
Rajput N F, T M Co.
Gurmula N F M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Tajandoen (boats American cotton)	25|10|33
Planorbis	"
Quiloa	"
Kenya	"
Conte Verde (boats)	"

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

S S Rajputana for London.—5 bales animal skins, M Esmail; 2 bales animal skins, A M Soosai; 2 bales animal skins, M Heiga; 2 bales animal skins, E Mavji & Co., 8 bales animal skins, F Nizami & Co.; 9 cases bristles, B P & Haylay Ltd.; 25 bales cotton rags, & 2 bales woollen rags M Bhuta & Co.

For Marseilles.—320 bags ground nuts, L Dreyfus & Co.

For Izmir:—50 bales mendi powder, A E L Ejil.

S S Dalgoma for London.—50 drums castor oil, Svastika Oil Mills Ltd.; 1300 bags linseed oil cakes, Svastika Oil Mills Ltd.; 890 bags dill seed, R. Ratilal & Co.

For Hull.—8386 bags linseed, R. Ratilal & Co.

S S Masula for Dunkirk.—1750 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Britannia for Liverpool:—10 bales cottos yarn, Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd. 2 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 170 bales wool raw, Eastern Wool Tdg. Co.; 640 bags myrabollum, J Narbheram & Co.; 6744 bags myrabollum and 64 bags niger seed, C Jivanlal & Co.

For Glasgow:—45 bales cotton raw, Svadeshi Mills Ltd.

For Marseilles.—700 bags ground nut seed, M Bhuta & Co.

S S Mount Olympus for Port Said.—6000 bags linseed, Cotton Agents Ltd.; 69637 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.

S S Havre Maru for Kobe.—600 tons iron scrap, G. Gabriel.

S S Bengal Maru for Kobe:—55 bags sandal wood, S Nowroji & Co.

For Dairen:—300 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 600 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 96 bales cotton raw, N Futehally & Co.

For Shanghai:—250 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

S S Barpeta, Agents M M & Co., from Bahrein.—4 tins pearls; 6 tins gold and gold coins; 2 bundles specie; 1200 bags dates.

From Bushire.—45 bags attari; 54 bags almond kernals; 184 bags almonds; 102 bags raising; 447 bags gum.

From Bunder Abbas.—178 bags raisin; 82 bales cotton; 37 bags pistas.

From Jask:—80 bags fish manure.

From Muscat.—3700 bags dates; 237 bags pomagranates; 32 bags sardines; 1 bundle gold; 1 bundle specie; 1 cover J. C. notes.

From Mangrol:—1 bundle specie.

From Pasni.—192 bundles mats.

Qwador:—89 bundles mats.

From Karachi.—13 bags prawns, 27 bags fish manure.

S S Jalabala Agents. S S N Co., from Rangoon.—4216 bags rice.

From Colombo.—200 cylinders cocoanut oil.

From Cochin.—579 bags cocoanut

S S Hallanger, Agents, S. V. Corporation, from Batoum.—6316 tons petroleum in bulk.

S S Planorbis, Agents, B. Shell Oil Co., from Abadan.—6347 tons furnace oil; 1951 tons diesel oil.

S S Surada, Agents, M M & Co., from Coconada.—40 bags plumbago powder.

From Madras.—17 borax cotton waste; 30 bales wool.

From Tuticorin.—70 bags oorid husk dust; 45 bales cotton yarn; 117 bales cotton waste; 45 bales cotton.

From Pomani.—349 bags cocoanuts; 25 jottas coir yarn.

From Calicut.—766 cases tea; 1550 bags coconuts; 15 bundles coir fibre.

From Tillicherry.—145 bundles canes; 680 bags cocoanuts; 10 h|c tea.

From Cochin.—67 h|c tea.

From Colombo.—184 bags copra.

S S Trenenfels, Agents, L Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg.—50 cases fuses; 72 cases camphor; 75 cases salt; 50 cases batteries; 615 cases wire netting 130 cases sewing machinery; 50 cases dextrine; 110 cases tinware; 45 cases ply wood; 616 cases whale oil; 15 cases wine; 42 cases window glass; 35 cases spirits; 100 cases sulphur; 120 drums asphalt; 500 bags starch; 356 drums dyes; 181 cases fire clay; 171 cases firebricks; 110 cases wire; 975 cases aspen wood; 75 cases slates; 33 cases stoves; 230 cases lamps; 20 cases cod oil; 44 cases hinges; 200 cases paper; 285 bundles y.m. sheets and squares; 540 kgs. chemicals.

From Bremen:—189 cases beer; 110 cases barytes; 4000 cases tin plates; 150 cases poles; 120 cases iron ware; 78 cases flanges; 200 cases glassware; 90 cases motor covers; 28 cases vices; 100 cases boards; 291 cases bolts and nuts; 75 cases y.c. sheets.

From Antwerp:—184 bundles steel rivets; 290 bundles steel beams; 8941 bundles steel hoops; 2007 bundles steel joists; 161 cases steel plates; 337 cases steel angles; 180 cases steel tees; 3505 cases steel bars; 800 cases steel circles; 244 cases steel rods; 829 cases steel pipes; 351 cases steel wire; 79 cases tiles; 630 cases window glass; 76 cases corks; 100 cases lime; 35 cases cheese; 130 cases brandy; 160 case starch; 45 cases glassware; 50 cases straw boards; 228 cases sugar machinery 45 drums dyes paste; 1060 drums dyes dry; 1000 bags and 139 drums chemicals.

From Port Said.—800 bags almonds; 1049 bags figs; 50 bales cotton.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED

Bombay, Oct. 26.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at three and a half per cent.—A. P.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 26.

B C RATE.
T T & D D 1|5 15|16.
LONDON BANKS:
Selling T T & D D 1|5 31|32
Selling T T 1|5 31|32 to Dec.
Buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Buying D D 1|6 1|16.
Buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|8 Oct.|Dec.
NEW YORK:
B C Rate T T 283 Nominal.
Banks selling T T 281 Nominal.
Banks buying T T 277 Nominal.
PARIS:
Banks selling D D 602
Banks buying D D 612
AMSTERDAM:
Banks selling D D 58
JAPAN:
Banks selling T T 81 1/4
Banks buying 60 Days 79
HONGKONG:
Banks selling D D 95 3|4.
SHANGHAI:
Banks selling D D 86.
SINGAPORE:
Banks selling D D 157
JAVA:
Banks selling D D 57 3/4
BERLIN:
Banks selling D D 99
CROSS RATE:
New York/London 4.76 25th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/4 26th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 16/32 26th inst.
London/Paris 80.90 25th inst.
London/Belgium 22.76 25th inst
London/Switzerlan 16.37 25th inst.
London/Itoly 60.18 25th inst.
London/Berlin 13.28 25th inst.
London/Holland 7.87 25th inst
London/Stockholm 19. 39 25th inst.
London/New York 4.75 1/2 25th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6 3/1 24th inst. £6/10/1 25th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 -/16 24th inst. 18 1/16 25th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 3/16 24th inst. 18 3/16 25th inst.
Silver New York Ready 38 5/8 24th inst. 39 25th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 13/16 p.c. 24th inst 13/16 p.c. 25th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 p.c. 24th inst. 1 p.c. 25th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 p.c. 3 Mos 1 p.c. 6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

	Bales.
Central India	41
Barsi-Nugger	194
Berar	1
Central Provinces	95
Dhollera	209
Rajputana	25
Sind-Punjab	2
Compta-Dharwar	293
Americans	380
Egyptians	46
East Africans	410
Total Cotton	1693
	Cwts.
Wheat	9702
Linseed	148
Rape, Raj & Mustardseeds	119
Gingellyseed	35
Groundnuts	4137
Castorseed	1111
Rice	3707
Myrabollams	2461
Cottonseed	748
Gram	1050
Joowar	451
Maize	16
Coal	1717
Bajree	1945
	Tons

LONDON METAL.

London, Oct. 25.

Copper Braziers	£ 45-1|2
Yellow Metal	£ 37-1|2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£ 16
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	£ 16-1|4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	£224-1|2

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Ginning Report

The total amount of American cotton ginned to October 18 as per report issued by the Census Bureau is 8,606,000 bales. The weekly weather report states that the crop is now gathered. Thus any early killing frost will have effect on the total production. Comparative figures are as under:—

Season	Oct. 18.
1933-34	8,606,000
1932-33	7,311,000
1931-32	9,498,000
1930-31	9,252,000
1929-30	9,099,000

New Delhi.—The Delhi Municipality rejected a proposal to drive a road to Jumma Masjid through the most congested part of Delhi in continuation of Parliament Street, the principal road of New Delhi. Reasons for the rejection of the proposal were financial.—A.P.

COTTON OUTLOOK

Acreage Reduction

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. have issued the following report:—

In our last report we discussed the question of the acreage reduction in America, and pointed out that if this is successfully manipulated the supply of American cotton in the world would be reduced to such a level as to justify a price of considerably over 10 cents.

MANAGED CURRENCY.

On Monday last Mr. Roosevelt made an important broadcast announcement, in which he reiterated his determination to improve commodity prices, and also stated that his Government would buy or sell gold in the world market in order to continue to move towards managed currency and maintain continuous control of the dollar. Since this speech the dollar has depreciated in relation to the pound sterling, the cross rate closing yesterday at 4.76 1/4 as against 4.61 5/8 on October 23rd.

FALL IN DOLLAR.

Depreciating the dollar is certainly one way of raising commodity prices, but we are quite convinced that under Mr. Roosevelt's plan of controlled currency the dollar is not going to be depreciated to such an extent as would be necessary to raise cotton prices to the desired level. The more we think over the question the more convinced we are that the acreage reduction scheme is the soundest constructive proposal yet put forward, and that everything possible will be done to make it a success.

We learn on good authority that the scheme is already working, and that many farmers have received advances for their cotton on a 10 cent basis, against their undertaking to reduce their acreage next season. The basis for American cotton has increased, and a tendency to hold cotton is more in evidence, which is not to be wondered at, when it is realised that the price of 10 cents to the farmer is the equivalent of 11 cents for New York futures.

POOR CLOTH DEMAND.

Since our last report was issued we have had the Divali Holidays, but even those failed to bring out any cloth demand worthy of notice. Business in Bombay has fallen to a very low ebb; Mills cannot sell their cloth and consequently have no demand for cotton, and the Japanese are still holding aloof from the Indian market.

The only bright spot in an otherwise dead market has been a steady, but moderate demand from the Continent.

Indian cotton prices have not responded to the advance in America as this has been counterbalanced by the depreciating dollar exchange, and we shall have to wait until American cotton advances on its own merits before we can expect a genuine improvement here.

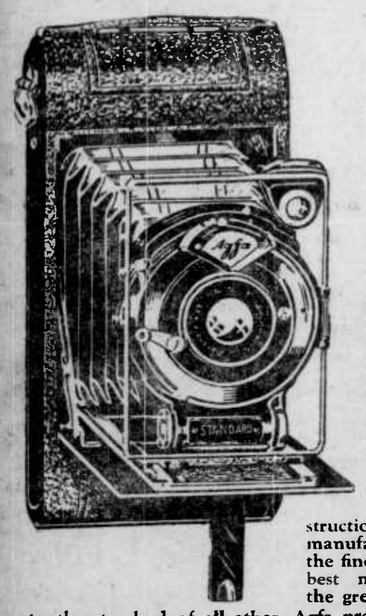
NO ADDRESS TO VICEROY

Trivandrum Municipality Turns Down Proposal

The Trivandrum Municipal Council rejected on Oct. 20 a resolution tabled by 15 councillors for the presentation of an address of welcome to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

When the subject was taken up, the mover of the resolution declined to present it for the consideration of the House. Then one of the signatories, Mr. P.I. Simon, came forward and moved the resolution, which was opposed by Messrs. S. Subramania Aiyar, K.C. Eapen, M.N. Parameswaran Pillai, K.N. Govindan and others.

A warm discussion followed and the resolution when put to vote was lost by six votes against eight. Some of the signatories who had tabled the resolution remained neutral.



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"	255	" " "	2 1/4 in. x 4 1/4 in.
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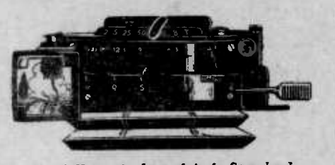

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SPECULATIVE BUYING IN COTTON

Dollar Depreciates Relative To Rise In Dollar Prices

FARMERS RELUCTANT TO SIGN LOAN AGREEMENT

Southern Selling Increases On Every Advance

Bombay, October 26.

The highest and lowest prices of cotton for the day were recorded during the first quarter of an hour on Wednesday on the New York Cotton Exchange. In sympathy with a decline in dollar, the New York Cotton Futures Market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 23 points. The opening rise influenced realising which in conjunction with Southern hedge selling depress prices by 11 points from the opening level. This was the lowest level of the day. Later on there was steady speculative buying influenced by new monetary policy. Government buying of gold is believed to result in inflation. Wall-Street Market was firm and the market closed at a net rise of 14 to 18 points. Spot Cotton prices rose by 20 points to 9.90c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was fairly firm and closed at a rise of 15 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 14 points at 9.59c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a rise of one point. Offerings were light with trade buying. Operators were awaiting developments regarding American Gold Policy. Later the trading was quiet despite good New York opening advices. The market closed at a rise of 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points at 5.53.

East Indian Cotton Futures ruled quiet and closed unchanged to a decline of three points. Egyptian Cotton Futures were quiet but steady and closed at a rise and a fall of one point.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was barely steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points.

LOAN PLAN.

In view of advancing prices, American cotton-growers are reluctant to sign the loan agreement, which requires undertaking to reduce the acreage next season. There is more disposition to sell on all advancing markets and any further advance is expected to meet with increased hedge selling. The present rise is mainly due to decline in dollar.

INFLATIONARY TENDENCY.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. State:—

The first purchase of gold by the U.S.A. Government with its implied inflationary tendency was the main factor in yesterday's American markets and contributed to further advances. The sentiment in Wall Street continues more optimistic and Chicago wheat also recorded a rise of 3 cents per bushel.

The latest reports from London indicate that there is less nervousness over the political situation in France and it is believed that should France be forced off the gold standard, the present American programme will tend to maintain the world price of gold.

The ginning report had no effect on the cotton market where prices advanced further on speculative buying on the theory of inflation consequent upon the Government gold-buying plan. As stated yesterday, we now prefer taking profit on part holdings with a view to replacing same on setbacks as although we ultimately look for higher prices any further advances now may endanger the loan plan and until next season's acreage reduction to 25 million acres becomes an established fact any material advance in prices seems unlikely.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. January highest 9.82 plus .23 (10 a.m.) lowest 9.71 plus .12 (10-18 a.m.)

Liverpool January highest 5.34 (10-15 a.m.) lowest 5.30 (10-45 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Weekly Government Weather Report: Crop about gathered.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:—

New York: Advance checked by realizing; good undertone notwithstanding ginning figures larger than expected; do not believe highest price has been reached.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Roosevelt policy considered constructive and encouraged speculative buying. Think the advance may proceed somewhat further.

Liverpool: With definitely changed monetary policy America meaning inflation, Expect advancing markets.

Liverpool: Price trend here indecisive depending now on extent Dollar depreciation relative to rise in Dollar prices.

New York: Ginning report as expected. Investment buying a feature. General buying movement for sentimental or political reasons. United States Government are buying gold causing inflation, indicate decreasing hedge sales. Expect the general trend of the market will be upward.

New York: Trade and outside buying stimulated by advance gold values. Moderate hedging on bulges.

New York: Southern selling increasing on every advance rapidly, absorbed by trade interests and fresh speculative buying. Farmers reported to be reluctant to sign agreement owing to upward tendency. We would advise against becoming too enthusiastic on advances, although firmly believing in ultimately higher prices.

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable, dated 25th instant from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson:—

Apart from effect of American currency inflation present outlook of consumption and probability of further acreage reduction next year make purchases for the long view attractive at present level.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 25.

December 1933	9.68+.16
January 1934	9.76+.17
March 1934	9.91+.14
May 1934	10.05+.17
July 1934	10.18+.18
Middling Spot	9.90+.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 25.

December	9.64+.15
January	9.73
Middling Spot	9.59+.14

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 25.

New York Noon Call—	
December	9.70
January	9.78

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 25.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	39,000
Day's export to Great Britain	1,000
Day's export to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 25.

	Opening	Closing.
October 1933		5.32+.02
November 1933		5.31+.01
December 1933		5.32+.01
January 1934	5.31	5.31+.01
February 1934		5.32+.01
March 1934	5.32	5.33+.01
April 1934		5.33+.01
May 1934		5.35+.01
June 1934		5.35
July 1934		5.36
August 1934		5.37
September 1934		5.38
October 1934		5.39
Middling Spot		5.53+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct 25.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October 1933	6.64
November 1933	6.74
January 1934	6.84
March 1934	6.94
May 1934	7.01
June 1934	7.09
F.G.F. Spot	6.99

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 25.

BROACH:—	
Fullya Good (Good Staple)	4.40
Fine (Good Staple)	4.55
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.70
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.58
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.73
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.88
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.57
Fine	3.67
Superfine	3.77
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.67
Fine	3.77
Superfine	3.87

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 25.

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Amer Power & Light Com.	8
Amer. Power & Light 5 p c P.A.	17
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	8-3/4
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	40
Amer. Forn Power 7 p c P.	19
Electric Bond Common	18
Electric Bond 5 dolls. Pfd.	36
Consolidated Gas	42
Columbia Gas	14
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. A	58½
American Tel. & Tel.	118
Western Union Telg.	49
Radio Corp.	7
Chesapeake & Ohio	41
New York Central	32 3/4
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	23 3/4
Erie R. R.	15½
Pennsylvania R. R.	27
Union Pacific R. R.	111
National Dairy	15
Commercial Solvents	33
Hiram Walker	38
Distillers Seagram	20
Bethelehem Steel	30½
United States Steel	41 1/4
American Smelting	42
Int. Nickel of Canada	19½
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 3/4
Kennecott Copper	21
Cerro de Pasco Copper	34
International Harvestor	37
General Motors	28
Nash Motor	19
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	20
Goodyear Tyre	32
Allis Chalmers	16
Mid. Con. Petroleum	12
Philips Petroleum	15
Standard Oil of N. J.	42
Socony	12
American Radiator	13
Kelvinator	11
Colgate Palmolive	13
Lorrilard	19
Alaska Junea	28
Chase Bank	19½
Guaranty Trust	252
National City Bank	21½
Sun Life of Canada	345

Market recorded healthy response to Government determination to strengthen commodity prices. General Motors earned 72 cents in third quarter.

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 25.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton:—No offers.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton:—Oct./Nov. sellers £9-17-6.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent, ton:—Oct./Nov. sellers £9-12-6.

LINSEED

London, Oct. 25.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton: Oct./Nov. sellers £10-13-9.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton: Oct./Nov. sellers £9-15-0.

Linseed Bombay (London) ton: Oct./Nov. sellers £11-0-0.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Oct. 25.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. November sellers 18/-.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Jan./Apl. paid & sellers 18/6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 25.

Smoked Sheets Standard Rib-bed lb. Sellers 4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 25.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	13.28
Amsterdam	7.85 1/4
Brussels	22.74
Madrid	37.84
Milan	60.06
Berne	6.36
Paris	80.90
Prague	106.50
London on New York	4.77 1/4

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 25.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta Oct/Dec. per cwt. sellers 7/3

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Bombay per cwt sellers 7

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Karachi Oct/Dec. per cwt. sellers 7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 26.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3-1/2 p.c. G P N 14th Nov. Sett.	9/8
3-1/2 p.c. G P N Cash	82-11
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett	98-1
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	98-3
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett.	113-11-0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	113-13-0
TAXABLES	
5 pc 1955 Mysore	113-4
3-1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109-8
6-1/2 p.c. 1955 BDL	107-6
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3-1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	93-0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	101-7
4 p.c. 1934 Cash	101-9
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	101-6
4-1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Cash	105-4
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	106-4
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	106/2
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	104
5½ p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107/8
6½ p.c. 1935 T B	106/9
CORPORATION LOANS (Taxables)	
4 p.c. B P T 1974	95-0-0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	94-8-0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	106-8
5 pc M Deb 1959	106-8
6 p.c. Deb 1954	117-8
6 p.c. KPT 1956	117-8
6½ p.c. BIT 1937	108/8

3-1/2 per cent paper opened today at Rs. 82/14 and advanced to Rs. 83 on covering. Later prices declined on heavy selling.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Oct. 26.

T. T. on London:—	
Previous closing	1.3 1/4
To-day's opening	1.3 1/4
To-day's closing	1.3 1/4
Tone:—Quiet.	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 25.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	£ 15
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	£130
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 10-3/8
National Bank of India	£ 44-5/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£110-3/4
Conversion Loan, 3-1/2 per cent 1961	£100-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent	£ 61-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£ 74-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£ 86-7/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent 1950/55	£108-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	£ 73-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1952	£ 102-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£109-7/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 25.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0 13/16 p.c.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 p.c. to 1 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market loan. 0 1/2 per cent.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, Oct. 25.

December	1.26
January	1.31+.01
March	1.36+.01
May	1.40
Tone—Quiet but steady.	

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 25.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach:				
A/May	187 3/4	188 1/2	187 1/2	188 1/2
Oomra:				
D./J.	163 1/2	164	163 1/2	164
Bengal:				
D./J.	140	141	140	141

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool:—Jan. 86, March 75, May 65.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A./May (188)—Liverpool May (5.35) Rs. 45 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A/May (188)—New York (10.05) Rs. 46-1/2 at Cross Rate 4.76-1/4.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1933/34.	1932/33.
Receipts to date 25/10/33	3150000	2765000
Receipts Yesterday 25/10/33	39000	60000
Exports to date 25/10.33	2053000	1848000
Stock at Ports 20/10/33	3860000	4034000
Stock at Interior Towns 20/10/33	1785000	1890000
Stock at Liverpool 20/10/33	835000	726000
Visible Supply 20/10/33	8090000	8125000
Quantity in Sight 20/10/33	4652000	4087000
Quantity Out of Sight 20/10/33	3438000	4038000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 26.

In sympathy with a further rise of 16 points in New York futures and decline in dollar to 4.77-1/4, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 189 for Broach A./M. delivery but the market opened very steady at Rs. 188/12 and advanced to Rs. 190/4 on general buying by commission houses and Bazar operators. The buying was mainly influenced owing to improvement in dollar to 4.73-1/4. Later the market ruled quiet with scattered profit-taking.

There was steady buying, Japanese Houses to-day and their total purchases are estimated about 25,000 bales. Liverpool opened at unchanged prices. It is believed that Japanese purchases indicate raising of boycott, but we believe that they are likely to be hedges against forward sales of actuals. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	189
Oomra D/J.	165/4
Bengal D/J.	141

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Oct. 26.

46 Motiram Vaghji Arandol 145.
20 Motiram, Nasirabad, 142.
100 Langli and Co. Palej 168.
200 A Damodar Pandarkoda 168.
200 A Damodar Wardha 168.
100 Tata Mill, Kapadvanj 19½ off.
109 Volkart Bros, Arvi 160.
100 Mithabhai Nathoo, Khamgaon 33 off.
200 Samji Karamshi, Khamgaon 158.
200 Arjan Khimji, Khamgaon 157
71 Dawn Mill, Kishangarh 145½
28 Bhaidas Mavji, Sindhurni 50 off.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Bengal Superfine	145
Bengal Fine	143
Bengal F.G.	141
Sindh-Punjab Fine	143
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	141
Wardha-Hingt Fine	169
Nagpur Savner Fine	169
Yeotmal Fine	159
Arvi Fine	159
Ellichpur Fine	158
Amraoti-Berar Fine	155
Khamgaon Fine	155
Mulkapur Fine	151
Khandesh Fine	151
Muthia F.G.	138
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	151
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	155
Broach F.G.	172
Punjab-American	182
Punjab/American mix	172
Cambodia	232
Miraj/Sangli	167
Compta Good	177
Jinja	287
Busoga	293
Kampala	295
Manza (new)	284

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh		3,351
Central India	41	2,423
Barsi and Nagar	194	3,618
Hyderabad-Gaorani		976
Berar	1	2,837
Central Provinces	95	2,566
Total Oomras	331	15,826
Dholera	200	2,468
N.-W. Provinces		836
Rajputana	26	480
Sind-Punjab	2	777
Broach		850
Coompta & Dharwar	298	4,233
Westerns-Northerns		2,361
Cocoanada		
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,591
Persian		346
American	380	4,699
Egyptian and African	456	21,200
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		2
Total	1,693	59,169

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

1st Sept. to 19th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	50	52,422
Japan & China	600	17,096
Coast Ports	100	608
Up-country by Rail		19,035
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		200
Total	750	89,361

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSN. LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 26th day of October, 1933.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS

(B.T.)	April/May 1934
10-30	Rs. 188/8
12-30	Rs. 189/12
2-30	Rs. 189/8
4-30	Rs. 189/-
5-30	188/12
April/May highest	190/4
April/May Lowest	188/8

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 25.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Rise And Fall In Securities

SHARES RULE QUIET BUT STEADY

Bombay, Oct. 26.

The Share Bazar was devoid of any special interest. There was scattered business in the cash section and prices ruled quiet but steady. Central Bank shares came in business at Rs. 23/12 while New India shares changed hands at Rs. 25/12. Small lots of Tata Steel Second Preference shares were placed for business at Rs. 100.

Securities market ruled firm during the early part on active covering influenced by better London quotations but later on prices declined on professional selling. 3-1/2 per cent after advancing to Rs. 82/15 declined to Rs. 82/10/6.

The plan made out by the Board to liquidate open business in the Currimbhoy mills group is generally found favourable by a large majority of members. However, the protection extends only to Brokers while individual clients will find it difficult in some cases to accept delivery Thus the brokers will be forced to take delivery on behalf of their clients.

TEXTILE SECTION

Bombay, Oct. 26

100 Ahm. Advance	305
500 Bom. Cotton	340
250 Bo. Bay Dyeing	780
250 Bradbury	90
110 Century	215
110 Central India	287/8
100 Colaba	85
100 Coorla	110-0
100 Crescent	31/4
250 Currimbhoy	12
250 David	460
250 Dawn	460
100 E D Sassoon	24
10 Elphinstone	4
250 Fazal	55
90 Finlay	105-0
1000 Framji Petit	95
100 Gokak	117/8
1000 Hindustan	1750
Indian Mfg.	1565
50 Kasturchand	2-1
100 Khatau	57
250 Laxmi	740
6 Madhowji	6
250 Mathura United	32
1000 Morarji	192-8
50 Model	90
50 Mysore	90-4
50 New Great	
100 Oosmanshahi	50
50 Pabani	50
50 Pearl	45
100 Phoenix	295
5 Sassoon Silk	43-12
Solapur	3060
50 Simplex	69 4
100 Swadeshi	230
100 Swan	50
25 Tata	18
5000 Vishnu	1450
1000 Western	875

CEMENT SHARES

10 Bundi	24/8
100 Gwalior	81/8
250 Indian	485
40 Katni Defd.	1045
100 Katni Ord	472
75 Okha	135
10 Punjab	15
100 Shahabad	25
70 United	63-8

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	11-1
15-75 New India	25/8
200 Oriental	3375
15-100 Vulcan	7 1

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	87-4
Bombay Provincial	49
25-50 Central	23 1
500 Imperial	1215
125-500 Imp. Conty	198-12
10-100 India	102-8
5 Union	4-6
100 Ahmedabad	140
Kaira District Valley	450
10 Ajmer	5 15
100 Bombay Suburban	135
10 Broach	10/14
100 Poona	180
100 Surat	170
100 Tata Hydro	160-0
7 p c Tata Power	990

RAILWAY

500 Ahm. Prantej	772/8
100 Amritsar Patti Old	113-0
100 Central Provinces	80
100 Dhond Baramati	81/4
100 Gujarat	58/8
Hoshiarpur Doab	86
Larkhana	85
100 Mandra Bhon	76
Mymensingh Rebate	84
Mymensingh Gtd.	84
100 Pachora Jamner	69
Sara Sirajganj	84
Sialkot Narowal	93
Sind Light	71/8
500 Tapty Valley	712
Upper Sind Light	93

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	5/8
30 Tata Steel Def	170-0
75 Tata Steel Ordy.	48/8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	195-0
50 Belapur Sugar	187/8
250 Bombay Steam	466-4
50 Burma Conty	120
850 B B Petrol	2-13-0
Bombay Tramways	4
Ind	
100 Ind. Radio Def.	525
100 Ind. Radio Ord.	425
Indian Radio Mercantile	41/12
1000 Port Canning	59/8
M.C. Kensias	55
Construction	90
75 Scindia	9
25 Tata Oil	1514

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1240-0
	265
7 p.c. Bom. Trams (T.F.)	76-12
Central India	498
Magasar delivery	56 12 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	123/12
7 p.c. Katni and (T.F.)	140
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14-2
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	128/2
7 p.c. Tata Power	1332/8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	162-8
Tatal Steel 2nd	99/8
7-1/2 per cent Tata Steel 2nd (b)	100-0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill (c)	17 4
7 p c Vishnu	635
3½ p.c. paper opened at	82/14/6
Highest	83/0/3
Lowest	82/8/6

RUBBER OUTLOOK

Liverpool, October 25.

Rubber.—Firm, plenary meeting of British and Dutch Restriction Committee to-morrow in London. General feeling scheme shortly be announced; we still favour purchases on any easiness; January/March 4-1/32; 4-3/32; April/June 4-3/32, 4-5/32.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool Oct. 25.

Oct.	54 5/8d.
Dec.	56 3/8d.
March	59 1/2d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Oct. 25.

Dec	0.87 7/8
May	0.91
July	0.88 1/2

THE SEEDS' TRADERS' ASSN. LTD.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 26/5; highest Rs. 26/7/6; lowest Rs. 26/4/6; closing Rs. 26/5.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 26/4; lowest Rs. 25/15; closing Rs. 25/15/6.

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Java ready	14/11/3
Sept-Shipment	5/0/3
S.S. Pasha	4/13/6
Oct. Shipment	4/11/6
November shipment	4/10/0
J/M Shipment	4/10/0
Tone—Quiet.	

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 25.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, Oct. sellers 21/6

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Oct. sellers 20/6

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Oct/Nov, sellers 23/9.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 26.

The local silver market ruled steady to-day on scattered buying. Kartak delivery opened today at Rs. 56/6 and advanced by annas two to Rs. 56/8. At this level there was some profit-taking which checked the rise and prices ruled quiet.

A prominent marwari operator was a free buyer of forward gold to-day in the local market. Kartak delivery opened at Rs. 32/10/3 and advanced to Rs. 23/11/6 on heavy speculative buying. A professional operator bought about 40,000 tolas and the demand was satisfied by Bazar Choksis. Later on the market was quiet with a limited turnover. Foreign advices were firm but it is said that the buying of gold by the American Government is purely local and will have nothing to do with outside markets.

Ready silver	55 5 6
Kartak delivery	55 6 6
Magsar delivery	56 9 6
Ready gold	32 10 6
Kartak delivery	32 10 9
Magsar delivery	32 11 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 25.

Silver:—Market is quiet.

Spot	18 1/16
Forward	18 3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 25.

Gold bars fine per oz £6/10/1

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Oct. 25.

Spot Silver	38-5/8+1-1/8c
December	39.14+44c.
January	39.52-8.42

Tone:—Firm.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1933

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QUOTA ARRANGEMENT FOR RAW COTTON PURCHASE

Basis Should Not Be Below 16 Lacs, Urge E. I. C. Association, To Avert Threatened Ruin Of Growers

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

The following resolution waspassed by the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association, at their meeting held yesterday:—

"That the President of the Association, Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, who is at present in Delhi, be authorised telegraphically to bring urgently to the notice of the Government of India the considered opinion of the Board, namely, that the basis for purchases of raw cotton by Japan under the quota arrangement should not be below 16 lacs bales, and that unless in any settlement the interests of the growers are safeguarded on these essential lines, the growers who have already lost their staying power on account of their having been compelled for a number of years to sell considerably below the cost of production, will be practically ruined, and as a result the whole country will sustain a serious and lasting injury."—A. P.

INDO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS

Final Proposal Communicated By Govt. To H. E. S. Sawada

TONE OF OPTIMISM

Quota For Import Of Japanese Piece-goods Almost Settled.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

The Indo Japanese negotiations may be said to be nearing the end. All relevant facts and the respective points of view have already been thoroughly examined. Accordingly the Government of India are reported to have communicated more or less final proposals which His Excellency S. Sawada would be cabling to Tokio for decision.

So far as other industries are concerned proposals based on specific duties have been worked out in respect of all except one industry, whose case may need enquiry by the Tariff Board. All other cases of specific duties would obviate the necessity of discrimination against Japan, so that the chief objects of the present negotiations may be achieved.

But the successful issue of the negotiations is still dependent on an agreed formula regarding cotton and textile quotas. If these quotas are agreed upon other schemes already worked out will become ready for final touches.

TRADE AGREEMENT.

As for the life of the new Trade Agreement it is primarily a matter for Japan to state what period she wants for the new Agreement. As regards cotton and textile quotas the point to remember is that the safest course for either side is to link quota on the basis which under normal circumstances may at least be maintained. Thus looking back ten years it may be said that Japan never bought less than 12½ lakhs of cotton bales while her average imports of piecegoods have been below 300,000,000 yards.

If Japan purchases less cotton her import of piecegoods would correspondingly go down. On the other hand if she buys more cotton her import quota may increase under certain conditions.

The chief point to settle seems to be what should be the quota for the import of Japanese piecegoods and in this respect the Government of India are reported to have made more or less final proposals which are not open to much material alteration. Japan's answer would therefore shortly determine the result of the present negotiations. A tone of optimism prevails.—A. P.

LANCASHIRE DELEGATION

Leaving For England By Saturday's Mail

The British Delegation from Lacashire, which attended the Cotton talks at New Delhi returned to Bombay on Thursday afternoon by the Punjab Mail. They will be leaving for England by Saturday's mail steamer.

LABOUR WIN IN BYE-ELECTION

Great Turn-over Of Votes In E. Fulham Bye-election

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The following are the results of East Fulham bye-election, due to the death of the sitting member:

J. C. Wilmot (Labour)	17,790
W. J. Waldron (Conservative)	12,950

The last election was a three-cornered contest, the Conservative had a majority of 14,521.—Reuter.

MONETARY PROGRAMME WELL RECEIVED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

President Roosevelt is pleased at the popular reception to the monetary programme, and has received over 2,000 telegrams of congratulations.

Wall Street speculators are a trifle querulous that Mr. Roosevelt is keeping future plans to himself, and does not propose to announce any definite steps of his new programme in advance.

It is officially emphasised that Mr. Roosevelt does not wish to place undue emphasis on the foreign exchange factor in monetary problem, and does not regard domestic American politics being involved in the foreign exchange question.—Reuter.

GOLD PLAN AND PRESIDENT

No Immediate Intention Of Carrying Out

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

It is learned, on excellent authority, that President Roosevelt has no immediate intention of carrying out the second phase of the gold plan, namely, buying and selling of gold abroad to influence foreign currencies. For the present, the price at which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will purchase gold will be announced each morning.

Quotation may not be changed daily, if circumstances dictate that no change is advisable.—Reuter's Special.

AVOIDANCE OF BIG INFLATION?

NEW YORK, Oct. 25

While speculative circles in Washington are disappointed at the small increase in gold prices, important banking quarters regard it as a reasssuring sign of the President's intention to avoid drastic inflation.—Reuter.

ARREST OF MR. PANTER

British Embassy Makes Strong Protest

BERLIN, Oct. 25.

The British Embassy has presented a strong protest to the Foreign Office in connection with the arrest of Mr. Panter and the refusal of the Bavarian Government to allow the British Consul to visit him.—Reuter.

To protest against the ruthless retrenchment policy of the G. I. P. Railway Co., a mass meeting of the workers of the Railway was held at Matunga on Wednesday evening with Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President of the Workers' Union, in the chair. Photo shows him addressing the meeting.

IS IT WORK OF BURGLAR?

Mysterious Occurrence At House Of Lord Ratendone, Viceroy's Heir

BATTLE ON ROOF

"Indian" Intruder Runs Away On Catching Fair Tartar Who Hurls Flower-pot At Him

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The police are investigating a mysterious occurrence in a house, at Victoria Square, of Viscount Ratendone, the Viceroy's heir, who, it is understood, is leaving for India on Monday.

Viscount Ratendone's neighbour, Miss Dorota Flattau, novelist, who was giving a party went to her study and heard a noise outside the window. On investigation she saw a man, whom she describes as an "Indian," crouching flat on a roof outside Viscount Ratendone's bathroom with an 18-inch curved knife.

She challenged him whereupon he threatened her. She threw a flower-pot at him and called the police.

A thorough search was made and the knife was found as also a lead piping which the intruder had thrown at Miss Flattau.

Viscount Ratendone was not at home at the time.

The police state that "there is no question of attempt on Viscount Ratendone."—Reuter.

NO INDIAN INVOLVED

LONDON, Oct. 26.

After exhaustive inquiries, the police no longer entertain the theory that an Indian or coloured man was concerned in the alarm raised in the house of Viscount Ratendone.—Reuter.

JAPANESE RICE DUMPED IN KARACHI

Merchants' Chamber Appeals To Govt. To Prohibit Imports

KARACHI, October 26.

A strong protest against the consignment of 7,000 tons of rice from Japan has been lodged by the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association in a communication to the Government of India.

The Association says that the above consignment has been sold at a considerably lower rate than that prevailing in the market and that it has affected prices of Indian rice and other commodities.

It adds that other consignments will ruin trade and agriculture and requests the Government to prohibit entirely the importation of rice from Japan.—A.P.

Dr. Rasik R. Thakkar, M.D., M.S., F.C.P.S. (Hom.)

He is a well-kown Homoeopath practitioner of the suburbs and a candidate for the bye-election in the Vile Parle Municipality. He was formerly a businessman in the well-known Marwari firm of Bombay, named Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat & Co.

PRICE OF AMERICAN GOLD FIXED

France Puzzled At Roosevelt's Latest Move

PARIS, Oct. 25.

French financial circles are puzzled at President Roosevelt's establishment of the price of newly-mined American gold, but one expert points out it can have no direct effect on the dollar exchange, or the world market as American production doesn't amount to 6 per cent of world production.

What France wanted to know was whether Mr. Roosevelt intended to instruct the Finance Corporation to buy gold from the world market.

If so, France will have to devise some measures for protection.—Reuter.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY'S GRIEF

Discordant Note In Condolence Meeting

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

The Delhi Municipality this evening passed Mr. Harish Chandra's resolution expressing grief at the untimely demise of Mr. Patel.

Haji Rashid Ahmed opposed the resolution on the ground that such resolutions were not allowed before, and that the deceased had done nothing for the Muslim community of India and that his activities were mischievous. Cries of shame followed his remarks.

Mr. Layard, President of the Municipality did not allow discussion on the deceased's political activity.

The House passed the resolution all standing.—A. P.

BRITAIN'S PRIDE

Great Part Played By Small Investors, Says Mr. Runciman

NATIONAL SPIRIT

£3,000,000,000 In Holdings, Buffer Between Democracy & Abject Poverty.

RUGBY, Oct. 25.

Part of small investors in Great Britain have holdings amounting to well over 3,000 million pounds. This was cited by the President of Board of Trade, Mr. Walter Runciman, as one of the safeguards against political upheavals in this country.

Speaking at the Conference of Industry (?) he said: "There is something more than national spirit in these figures. There is accumulation of savings piled up from small beginnings to larger amounts, and now there is a great buffer between Democracy of this country and abject poverty. What with this movement and all that appertains to it and investments which have taken place there is very little doubt that we have no fear of this country being swept away into state of Bolshevism."

GUARDED STATEMENT.

Mr. Runciman was careful to emphasise that the total mentioned belonged solely to small investors, and did not include houses fully-owned or investments in industrial concerns, for any figures as regards that would be doubtful. Of the National Savings Certificates it was estimated that one-half were owned by small people.

Lord Morristone, chairman of the Savings Committee, said that the movement had constituted the means to keep conditions steady in difficult times, and in helping British trade recovery, signs of which were speedily increasing.—B. O. W.

(Note.—The above message is considerably mutilated.)

SIR F. SYKES' PROGRAMME

To Leave Poona In State On Nov. 1

POONA, Oct. 26.

His Excellency Sir F. Sykes leaves for Surat to-morrow on a short tour.

The Secretariat closes here officially on 4th November, assembling in Bombay on 6th November.

The Governor leaves Poona for State on 1st November while most Government members wil leave by 3rd November.—A.P.

APPEAL IN INDORE CONSPIRACY CASE

(From A Correspondent).

INDORE, Oct. 24.

Dr. S. S. Vyas has filed appeal in the Indore Conspiracy Case. The first appeal hearing is to be commenced on the 10th of November 1933.

TATAS' MUST BE PROTECTED FOR SEVEN YEARS

All Progress In India Depends On Existence Of Strong Indigenous Steel Industry, Says Indian Merchants' Chamber

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber has addressed the following communique to the Secretary, Tariff Board:—

I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to submit their views as under, in response to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Resolution No. 260-T. (8)/33 dated 26th August 1933:

TATAS' CASE

My Committee have carefully considered the representation submitted by the Tata Iron and Steel Company in this connection, and feel that the Company has made out a good case, deserving support both by Government and by the public. They wish to draw the attention of the Board particularly to the fact that in spite of making elaborate and carefully thought out calculations, the previous Tariff Board could not achieve its objective on account of unforeseen circumstances over which it had no control. It seems that the defect lies in the lack of an appropriate machinery to cope with altering conditions, and my Committee therefore would like to suggest to the Board that some method should be devised for preventing the failure of protection during the coming period.

My Committee do not think it advisable to make any definite suggestion at this stage because they have no doubt that the Board is much better placed to do so than themselves.

FOR ADEQUATE PROTECTION

My Committee are of opinion that the protection of the Steel Industry is a very important matter for the country, and while agreeing entirely with the view taken by previous Tariff Boards and the Government in the matter of protecting this industry, they are naturally anxious to see that after a reasonable period of adequate protection the Company should be placed in a position which would enable it to stand on its own legs. If for the next seven years the Company gets the protection which is asked for, and if the demand of the Railways for the products of the Company should remain relatively constant, the Company should be in a strong enough position to be able to withstand foreign competition without any burden on the consumer.

BURDEN ON CONSUMER

Although my Committee support the claim of the Tata Iron and Steel Company for protection so strongly, they cannot but recognise that there is a definite burden on the consumer in consequence of this protection. They are, therefore, anxious that the experiment should be made satisfactorily, once for all, regardless of the reduction in steel prices abroad whether on account of exchange or for any other factor. The consequent extra burden temporarily thrown on the consumer will be more than repaid if, thereby, the steel industry, which is a natural and essential basic industry of the country is firmly established, because ultimately, all industrial progress in India will depend on the existence of a strong indigenous steel industry.

Mr. K. F. Nariman who was released from jail on Tuesday.

LT.-COMMANDER LEWES DISMISSED

Sequel To Stranding Of Submarine L26

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Another sequel to the stranding of submarine L-26 is that Lieut. Commander John Hugh Lewes of L-26 is dismissed from his ship, is severely reprimanded at the court martial held at Devonport to-day.—Reuter's Special.

FESTIVAL OF MARRIAGE IN ROME

ROME, Oct. 25.

Alarmed at the increasing decline in the Italian birthrate, the Fascist Party has organised a festival of marriage to be held on October 30 when 2,000 couples will be married in Rome and the neighbourhood.

Following the ceremony the couples will attend mass then march in a procession through the streets of Rome to the Fascist headquarters when each couple will receive a present from Signor Mussolini.

A mass baptism of babies will take place at St. Peter's Church where Signor Mussolini has promised to present each infant with a complete outfit.—Reuter.

RE-DRAFTING DISARMAMENT PLANS

General Commission To Adjourn Till December 4

GENEVA, Oct. 25.

The Disarmament Conference bureau agreed to Mr. Henderson's proposal that the general Commission should adjourn until 4th December. Meanwhile it is proposed that the Bureau should continue to meet and prepare a re-draft of the disarmament plan and examine the whole question of the disarmament in preparation for 4th December.

The Bureau's proposals goes before the General Commission to-morrow for approbation.—Reuter.

CONCLUDE GENUINE CONVENTION

Mr. Henderson On Danger Of Delay

GENEVA, Oct. 25.

Mr. Henderson addressing the Bureau reminded it that the second reading of the British draft could only be taken after a greater measure of common agreement was reached, but urged that preparations should be advanced to enable the second reading to commence by 4th December.

For the conference at this critical moment to give any indication of its unwillingness to complete its task would be disastrous, as it would play into the hands of those who said certain Powers had no intention of reducing their armaments.

The Conference's responsibility could only be discharged by the conclusion of a genuine disarmament convention within a reasonable period of time.—Reuter.

FAITHFUL FRIEND AND TRUE CONGRESSMAN

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 25.

Mr. M. V. Abhyankar Sahib-Law said in an interview that Mr. Patel was a faithful friend and a worthy opponent. With all his differences with the Congress he was an honest and true Congressman at heart.

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